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WINTER 1961

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# MILITARY Collector & Historian

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## UNITED STATES NAVAL AVIATION DRESS, 1917-1949

### Part I

by Captain James C. Tily, CEC, USN, Ret.

The history of United States Naval Aviation dates from 1911, when the first aircraft was purchased. However, it was not until 1917, when the United States was at war, that the need for a special uniform for officers, engaged in flying or working with aircraft, was evident to those responsible for prescribing the uniform dress of the Navy. The history of the Naval Aviation uniform indicates that, while the Navy Department moves slowly in matters connected with changes or modifications of the official uniform, officers, under certain circumstances, may adopt an unofficial dress that will meet their particular needs.

Glenn Curtiss, a pioneer in the production of aircraft, wrote the Secretary of the Navy on 29 November 1910, offering to train an officer "in the operation and construction of the Curtiss aeroplane." Lt. T. G. Ellyson was ordered to the Curtiss winter aviation camp at North Island (San Diego), California, on 23 December 1910, to be the first naval officer to be trained as an aviator.

Nineteen hundred and eleven was an important year for naval aviation for, on 18 January, Eugene Ely, a Curtiss pilot, landed a Curtiss pusher on a specially built platform on the stern of the armored cruiser *USS Pennsylvania*, and then took off, returning to land without incident. On 17 February, Glenn Curtiss landed a hydro-aeroplane alongside the *Pennsylvania*; the plane was hoisted aboard and then out again by the ship's crew, after which Curtiss took off from the water and flew back to his base.

The value of the aeroplane with a unit of the fleet had been demonstrated. The timing of these

two tests was excellent, for Congress, in the Naval Appropriations Act of 4 March 1911, made \$25,000 available for experimental work for the development of aviation for naval purposes.

The *Triad*, the first aeroplane to be purchased by the Navy, was ordered from Curtiss on 8 May 1911. The biplane was to be equipped for arising from and alighting on land or water; to have a speed of not less than 45 miles per hour; and to be fitted with two seats and a control system that could be operated by either occupant. The *Triad* at Hammondsport, New York, is shown in the photograph with Lt. Ellyson at the controls, and Lt.(jg) Towers as student flyer.

In March 1911, the Wright Brothers offered to train a naval officer in flying, and Lt. John Rodgers, who became Naval Aviator No. 2, was ordered to Dayton, Ohio for flight instruction. Lt.(jg) J. H. Towers qualified at Hammondsport, and became Naval Aviator No. 3. Ensign V. D. Herbster was trained in the Wright plane at the Naval Aviation Camp at Annapolis, becoming Naval Aviator No. 4. These four were the only Naval officers trained in flying in 1911.

The need for a working uniform or protective flight clothing was not recognized by the Navy Department; aviation was too new and too small. The current uniform regulations, those of 1905, made no provision for a uniform for officers whose duties involved working with machinery, although dungarees were authorized for men of the engineer's force; for the gunner's gang; and the crews of torpedo boats. The wearing of dungarees was limited to duties which would cause damage to the ordinary uniform.



*The Triad, Hammondsport, N. Y., June 1911; Lt. (jg) John H. Towers (left), Lt. T. C. Ellyson (right).*

The service coat for officers was single-breasted, with a fly front and standing collar, cut to the figure, hardly the coat for the action and movement needed to fly an aeroplane! Although the blue service coat was replaced by the present double-breasted coat after World War I, the white coat of today is basically the same as that worn in 1911. As a result, the early Naval aviators disregarded the uniform instructions and adopted the clothing worn by civilian pilots and students; old clothes, jackets or sweaters, caps and perhaps goggles and gloves.

Few pictures of the first days of Naval Aviation show officers in anything that resembles an official uniform. This lack of compliance with the uniform instructions was fostered, in part, by the civilian nature of their training; to a measure by their quasi-independent status; and, by the fact that their Departmental spokesman, Captain W. I.

Chambers, as officer-in-charge of aviation in the Bureau of Navigation, was more concerned with the day-to-day problems of the aviators and their equipment and in developing a proper organization for aviation, than in enforcing Navy uniform regulations.

The aviators' first interest was not in a suitable or authorized uniform, but in flight clothing. Lt. Ellyson wrote Captain Chambers, on 7 September 1911, suggesting that special clothing be furnished: "—a light helmet with detachable goggles or visor, with a covering for the ears and yet holes so the engine can be heard. A leather coat lined with wool or fur—leather trousers—rubber galoshes and gauntlets. Also a life preserver of some description."

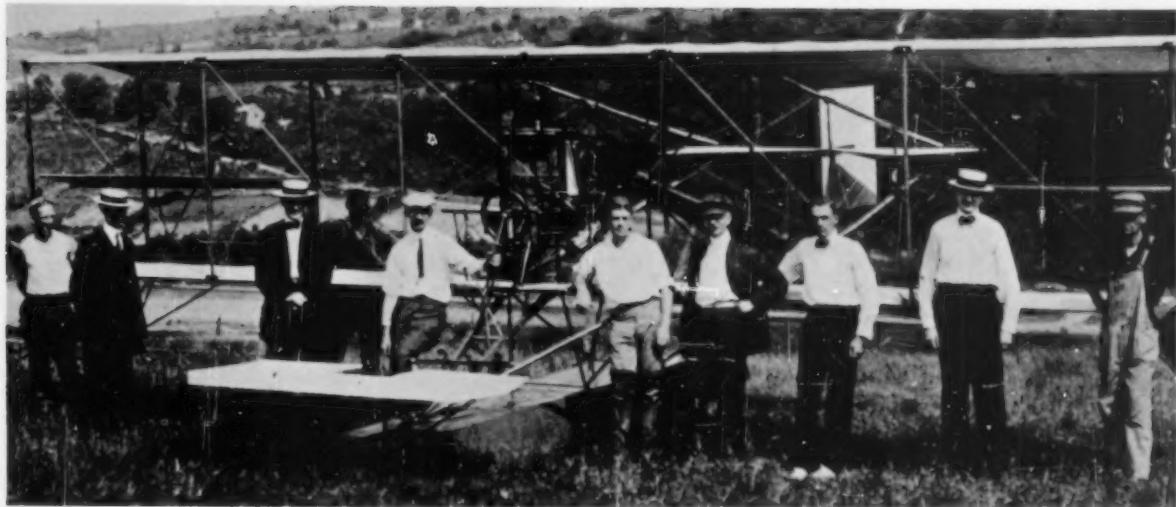
In another letter to Chambers, Ellyson discussed the move of himself and Towers, and the two Curtiss planes to Annapolis and stated that he planned to buy the necessary flight clothing and "get the Department to pay for it later." While there is no evidence that the Navy did provide the flight clothing, Captain Chambers did correspond with Brooks Brothers, New York outfitters, about Ellyson's account.

In September 1911, in order to provide flight training under Navy control, an aviation camp was established at Annapolis. Vice-Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, USN, (Ret.), who reported to Annapolis for flight instruction in November 1911, as a lieutenant (jg), recalls that aviators wore a combination of old clothes and uniforms, with whatever other garments seemed suitable for flying. In summer, the enlisted men wore dungaree suits, or dungaree trousers and undershirts and, for beaching and launching planes, bathing suits. All in all, a rather informal setup!

The first official recognition that some form of special clothing was needed for aviation personnel is contained in a letter of 17 December 1912 from the Secretary of the Navy to the Commandant of the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Commandant was advised that the Aviation Camp was being transferred to Guantanamo from Annapolis "for practice and instruction in aviation during the coming Winter." No duty was to be required of aviation personnel, except in connection with aviation, and "no uniforms should be required that were not prescribed by the old uniform regulations for the Submarine Service."

Without doubt, the "old regulations" were those approved 21 January 1905. While they did not

Official Navy photograph



*First navy seaplane, the Triad, Hammondsport, June 1911; left to right: Charles Wither, a civilian pilot; Cooper, a civilian pilot; Dr. A. F. Zalim; 1st Lt. McCarter, USMC Ret.; George Baily, Curtiss mechanic; Glenn Curtiss; Lt. T. G. Elleyon, USN; Capt. W. I. Chambers, USN; Pickerin, Curtiss publicity agent; and a Curtiss mechanic.*

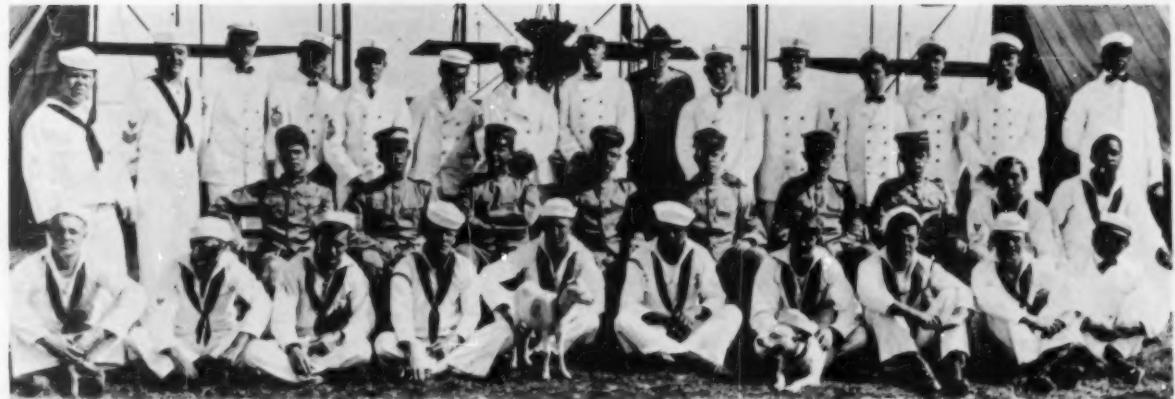
mention "Submarine Service" specifically, the then current Navy Regulations classified submarines as "submarine torpedo boats" and the crews of torpedo boats were permitted to wear dungarees at all times, except when the dress uniform was required. It would appear that the letter permitted aviation personnel to wear blue denim dungaree suits, officers and chiefs to wear the regulation cap, and the men, their hats. The reference to the "old uniform regulations" becomes clear, when it is realized that the 1913 uniform regulations were in preparation—for they were approved on 25 January 1913, about a month after the date of the Secretary's letter. These new uniform regulations made specific reference to the Submarine Service, for Article 51 authorized both officers and men to wear dungarees.

It does not appear that dungarees were worn by the officers of the aviation detachment at Guantanamo, for Admiral Bellinger advises that the usual garb for flying was trousers, shirts, and sneakers. A photograph taken in Cuba in 1913, shows this unofficial, but serviceable flying costume. Another photograph from the National Archives shows that the officers created their own aviation uniform for, while the men are in the regulation whites, the officers are in khakis! Two of the officers of the unit were Marines, 1st Lieutenant Al-

fred Cunningham and 2nd Lieutenant B. L. Smith and both are shown wearing the khaki campaign uniform of the Marine Corps.

Khakis had been included in the "Regulations for the Uniform, Dress, Equipments, etc. of the Marine Corps, 1900." To the trousers authorized in 1900, the Regulations of 1912, added breeches and leather puttees. It seems only natural that the Naval aviators would adopt the Marine khakis, for the single-breasted coat could be worn either with trousers and shoes, or breeches, puttees, and shoes. While the Marines wore the Corps and rank insignia on the standing collar of their coat, the Naval officers wore the shoulder marks prescribed for the white service coat. While the khaki uniform was unofficial, it was certainly more comfortable than the blue service uniform and more military than the makeshift flight gear or dungarees authorized by the Secretary. The unofficial khaki uniform of 1913 set the pattern for the working uniform of World War II and the present day "service dress, khaki."

Upon completion of the exercises with the Fleet, the Aviation Detachment returned to Annapolis. It was soon found that the limited facilities near the Naval Academy were not adequate for the training of the Navy's young and growing air arm,



Officers and men at the Areo Laboratory, Guantanamo Bay, winter 1912-1913; officers in center row left to right: Herbster, Smith, Evans, Towers, Bellinger, Billingsley, Chevalier.

Official Navy photograph



Courtesy, Vice Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, USN (Ret)

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, winter 1912-1913; left to right (back row): Smith, Bellinger, Cunningham, Billingsley, (front) Herbster, Chevalier.

and that the climate was not suitable for year-round training. In January 1914, the aviation facilities were transferred to the old Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida. Snapshots and group photographs show that the khaki uniform continued to be worn at Pensacola.

According to Admiral Bellinger, soon after the unit arrived at its new home, the officer in charge, Lt. Cdr. H. C. Mustin, directed that all officers wear the khaki uniform. It is to be noted from the group picture that the Naval officers did not wear the campaign coat of the Marines, but had the official Navy white service coat made in khaki material. The Marine coat had four outside pockets and had shoulder straps let in at the sleeve-head seams, the insignia being placed on the collar. The coat of the Naval officers had but two breast pockets, and was worn with shoulder marks. All officers of the detachment are in the Marine Corps breeches, with leather puttees.

The uniform approved by Cdr. Mustin did have some claim to legality, for Article 65(b) of the 1913 Navy Uniform Regulations stated, "Naval officers and men serving with an expeditionary force of Marines may wear the field uniform prescribed for officers and men of the Marine Corps respectively, substituting naval insignia for that of the Marine Corps." The compilers of the 1913 uniform regulations did not envision the use of this article to cover a working dress for Naval aviators! And, in any case, the Marines were attached to a Navy unit!

No official action had been taken to provide special flight clothing, although Ellyson had indicated the need for special apparel in 1911. Major General W. P. T. Hill, USMC (Ret.), in commenting on the clothing worn by the early aviators, stated that they more or less wrote their own regulations in an effort to find clothing that was suitable and comfortable for the duty to be performed. When one officer located some article of clothing that seemed to meet his needs, others would adopt it. Commanding officers were less interested in what a man wore, than in seeing the plane come back safely.

Officers bought their own sheepskin lined leather coats, sole leather helmets, and fleece lined over-boots, trying to secure the most serviceable outfit possible. However, the matter of flight clothing did receive official recognition, for the Acting Commandant at Pensacola, by a letter of 30 September 1915, appointed a board "to determine the equip-

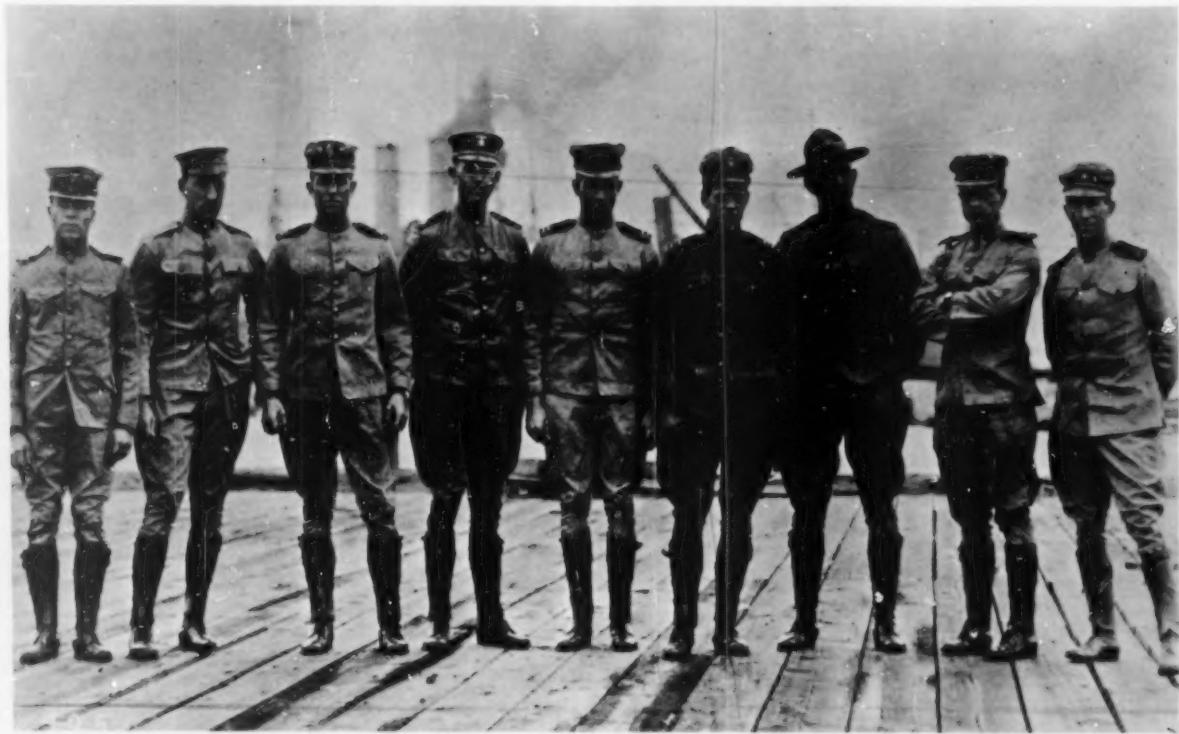
ment, necessary for Naval Aviators, such as Clothes, Helmets, Goggles, etc." The Board report of 26 October 1915 recommended that the following equipment be provided:

One-piece waterproof flying suit of khaki  
Wool tights to extend from waist to ankle, of khaki  
Ear stopples  
Life belts of kapok  
Ventilated goggles  
Wool head and face protector  
Stiff, tan colored sole leather helmet  
Long sleeved jersey  
Soft leather boots, fleece lined  
Gauntlets

The Secretary of the Navy, by a letter of 18 July 1916, directed the Bureau of Navigation to provide helmets, safety jackets and goggles for officer aviators. The same items were to be provided enlisted men whose duties involved flying, as well as flying suits, head covers, gauntlets, and boots. The officers were directed to provide themselves, at their own expense, with the additional items of equipment provided the men.

The matter of flight clothing was again reviewed when it appeared that involvement of the United States in the war in Europe was probable. The Commandant at Pensacola appointed a board on 17 January 1917, to review the matter of flying equipment. It would appear that the matter had been studied rather recently, for the Board submitted its report on 20 January 1917! The items recommended included a long coat of tan sheepskin, sheepskin trousers, a fleece lined sole leather helmet, moleskin head hood, goggles, leather gloves, soft leather boots, brogans, and lifebelt. The Secretary of the Navy approved the recommended list on 6 April 1917, the day the United States declared war on Germany. Cognizance of the procurement of flight gear was transferred from the Bureau of Navigation to the Bureau of Supplies on 25 May 1917 and, by a letter of 30 October 1917, the Supply Officer, Navy Yard, New York, was directed to procure the specified clothing.

It was not until after the entrance of the United States into World War I, at a time when Naval aviation was expanding, that a specific uniform for officers engaged in flying was authorized. "Change in Uniform Regulations, United States Navy, 1913—No. 11" dated 22 June 1917, prescribed a khaki summer uniform, in effect, the unofficial uniform of Guantanamo and Pensacola. The leather puttees were discarded and replaced with wrap leggings of drab colored wool and



*Commissioned officers, Naval Aviation, Pensacola, Florida, 1914; left to right: Lt. V. D. Herbst; Lt. W. M. McIlvain; P. N. L. Bellinger; Lt. R. C. Saufley; Lt. J. H. Towers; Lt. Comdr. H. C. Mustin; Lt. B. L. Smith; Ensign de Chevalier; and Ensign M. L. Stoltz.*

*Official Navy photograph*

trousers were to be worn when the leggings were not used. A one-piece coverall was ordered, to be sufficiently large to wear over the summer service uniform, for use as a working dress. The material for the khaki uniform was to be that prescribed in the uniform regulations of the Marine Corps for the summer field uniform.

To provide a heavier uniform for cold weather, Change No. 12, to the 1913 Navy uniform regulations, was issued on 7 September 1917. The winter service flying uniform was to be the same as the summer khaki except to be made of wool forestry green cloth, according to Marine Corps specifications. This change also described a device for Naval Aviators, a winged fouled anchor with the letters "U.S.," to be worn on the left breast by all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who qualified as naval aviators. There is no indication that the wings described in the order of 7 September 1917 were ever issued by the Bureau of Navigation.

On 12 October 1917, by Change No. 14, the de-

vice was changed by the elimination of the letters "U.S." Change No. 14 added an overcoat to the wardrobe of aviators, forestry green, rank to be shown by means of brown cloth sleeve stripes and the coat was to have plain, flat brown buttons instead of the Navy buttons of the blue overcoat. Student aviators were to wear a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " chin strap on their caps instead of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ " strap of commissioned officers, and in lieu of the regular cap device, students wore the vertical gold fouled anchor of midshipmen.

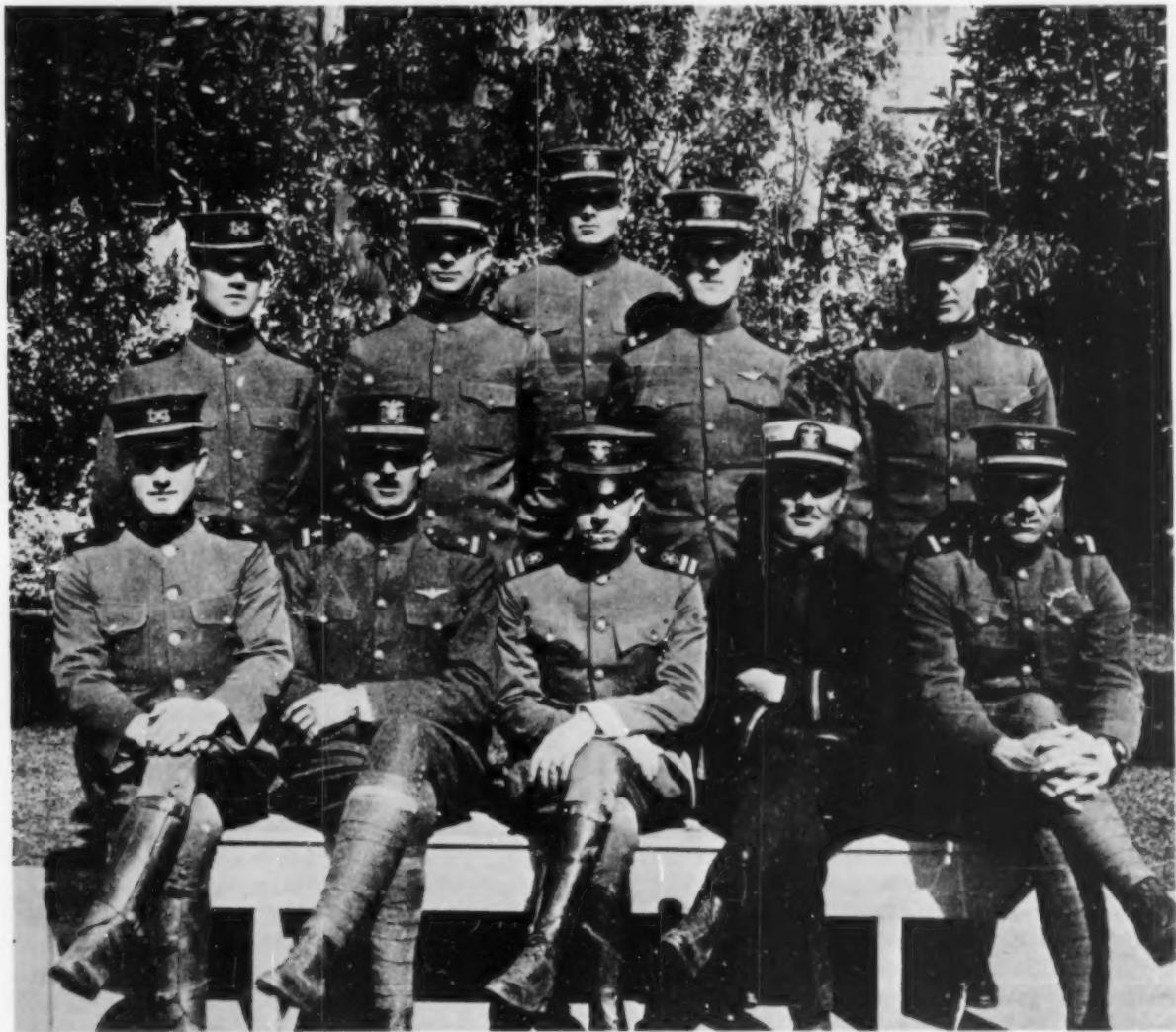
As the aviation uniform was tested in use, additional changes were made. By a uniform change, No. 18, of 1 April 1918, two lower pockets were added to the coat. Now Naval officers wore the same four pockets as worn by the Marine aviators at Guantanamo and Pensacola. The pockets were all of the bellows type. To provide for greater freedom of movement, two gore seams were placed on each breast from the standing collar to the top of the upper pockets. Both the summer and winter uniforms were to be forestry green in color, of cot-

ton or light wool in summer and heavy wool in winter. Officers were instructed to wear tan leather puttees, while students wore the wrap leggings until they were commissioned. Since officers were permitted to wear uniforms in their possession, which were in accordance with previous orders, photographs after 1 April 1918 show both greens and khakis, either with two or four pockets.

Change No. 18 also directed officers, except student aviators, who were not permitted to wear shoulder marks, to have their marks sewn on the coats. Shoulder marks could also be attached to

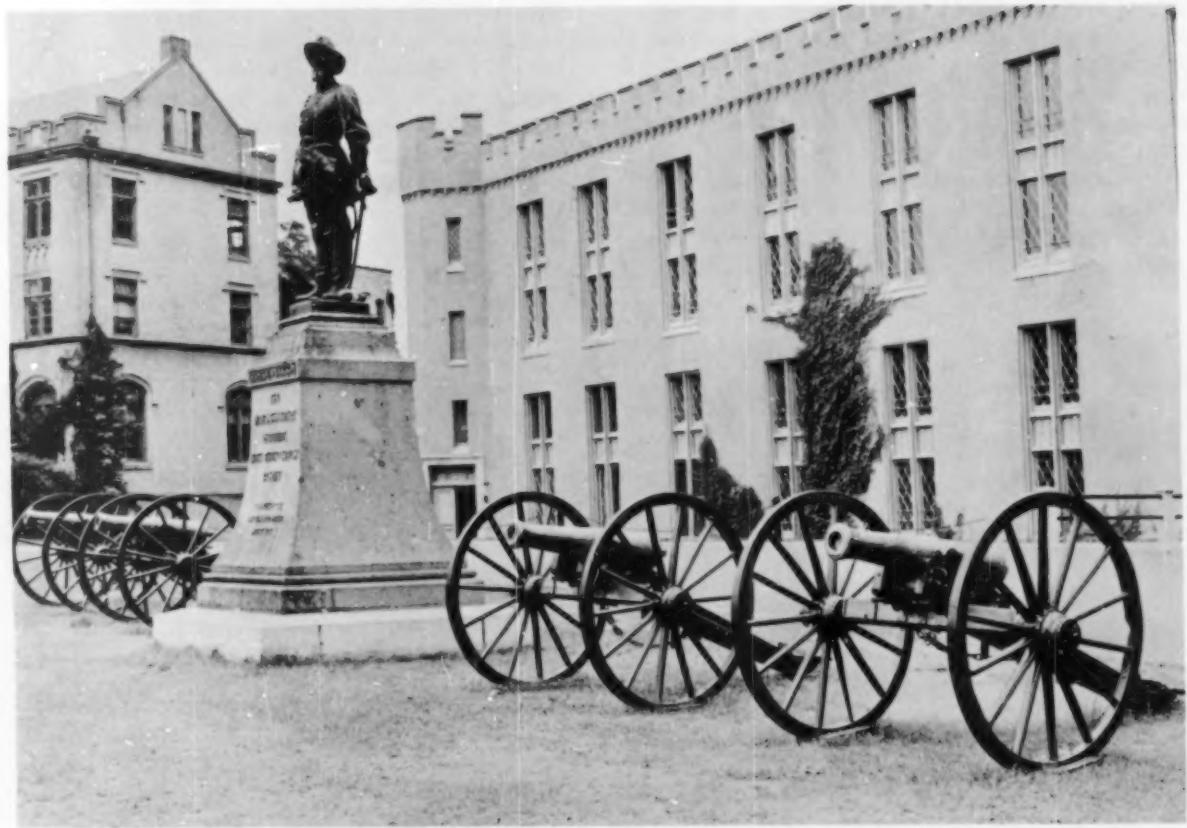
the shirt and were to be worn when the coat was omitted "when making a flight where liable to capture."

"Change in Uniform Regulations, No. 20," undated, but issued between Change No. 19, of 26 June 1918, and Change No. 21 of 2 July 1918, cancelled all previous orders relating to the aviation uniform, and restated them in the new order. The uniform remained generally as ordered in Change No. 18, but the seams were extended from the upper pockets to the top of the lower patch pockets to provide more freedom of movement.



*Naval aviators, 1918.*

*Official Navy photograph*



## VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE CADET BATTERY GUNS

by Colonel Cary S. Tucker, USAR, Ret.

One thing which may be regarded by many as an accepted fact is that the weapons, and particularly the cannon, of the period from 1850 to 1865 have become so well known that there is nothing really new to reward the researcher. The "fact" is due to be overturned several times in the next few months with the proof that there are still items which can be established as footnotes to history. The point of this article is to introduce a previously ignored cannon design as actually an officially recognized one for the purpose of training cadets in the various state military schools; the guns being ordered and paid for by the Federal Government.

To begin with, it has been known for some time that the Cadet Battery of the Virginia Military In-

stitute was—at least as far as the four 6-pounder guns of the battery were concerned—of a design outside the Establishment. Bear in mind that a battery of the time consisted of six firing pieces—four guns and two howitzers—not the four pieces to which more recent wars have accustomed us. As far as manuals and other material can take us, the idea of six pieces seems to have continued throughout the Civil War, even for the Model 1857 light 12-pounder (Napoleon). Naturally enough, no howitzers would be added to the six "gun-howitzers," as they were sometimes called. In any case, where a lesser number of pieces is found in a Civil War battery it is more likely due to the fortunes of war and a reduction in the num-

ber of men and horses available, rather than a change in the tables of organization.

The idea of guns specially made for the Cadet Battery at the Virginia Military Institute apparently originated after extensive correspondence between General Francis H. Smith, Superintendent of the Institute; General William H. Richardson, Adjutant General of the State; and the Hon. William L. Marcy, the Secretary of War, and arose because of a need for guns which would be lighter than the then standard 6-pounders. It was explained to the Secretary that "While the cadets were quite as robust as those at West Point," the parade ground was more inclined and that, without horses (furnished at West Point), the cadets were handicapped in trying to maneuver the standard guns in learning the manual of the piece.

Apparently, there was some further correspondence, which is not found in the letterbooks of the Institute, for, as will be seen, there must have been a letter or two exchanged with Major R. L. Baker, who was then stationed at Watervliet Arsenal. A letter now in the files shows that Major Baker wrote on 25 December 1847: "The six-pounder that you prefer weighs nearly 700 pounds. I enclose you the draft of a gun of the same caliber and length reduced in weight to 564 lbs. and of a howitzer (12 pdr.) reduced to 578 lbs. The howitzer is shown by red lines." It would appear from this that both drafts were on the same sheet, though the actual drawing has disappeared. Oddly enough, there was found in the National Archives a listing of drawings in the Ordnance Department, which showed "Light 6 pdr. guns and 12 pdr. howitzers for the V. M. I." These drawings, however, could not be located. It is presumed that these were the final drawings, and that the howitzers were of the standard proportions. The lightweight howitzers as proposed by Major Baker were not approved, either by the Institute authorities or the State, and those which were made for this battery, were of the standard dimensions and weight. The reasons for this are lost to us, though, perhaps, a clue may be found in another sentence in Major Baker's letter in which he said that the design was for reduced charges and for only occasional use of shot. While this comment may have been intended to apply to both lightweight designs, the context makes it appear that the howitzers are being specifically referred to; further, they would be much lighter in proportion to the shot weight than the others.

In any event, the six pieces, four 6-pounder guns

at 562 lbs. each, and the two 12-pounder howitzers at 784 lbs. each, were made at the foundry of Cyrus Alger and Co., in Boston, and reached the Institute in early June 1848, proudly bearing the seal of the State on each piece above the trunnions. The seal of Virginia appears on the guns in high relief. The State motto *Sic Semper Tyrannus* is on a sector of a circle below the seal, but does not form a part of it. The motto is in such low relief as to give the impression that it was placed there as an afterthought.

While the pieces of this battery saw extensive service in the drilling and firing practice at the Institute under Majors William Gilham and Thomas J. Jackson, it was the howitzers which first saw active duty in the field. This occurred when the "Howitzer Detachment" of the Corps of Cadets, under the command of Major Jackson, took the two howitzers with them to the execution of John Brown on 2 December 1859. In the beginning of the war, they were separated from the 6-pounders, and little is known of their history. Two of the Cadet 6-pounders formed the first armament of the Rockbridge Artillery, under the command of the former Episcopal Rector at Lexington, Captain William Nelson Pendleton, who was later promoted to general, and became chief of Lee's artillery. One of these guns, moving in advance of the battery, was to fire the first defensive cannon shot in the Valley of Virginia, at Falling Waters on 2 July 1861. Other services of the guns included First Manassas, Ball's Bluff, the Peninsula, Williamsburg, Savage Station, and Malvern Hill. Although they were part of the defenses of Richmond when the end came, they had several times been released from service with the active army when more powerful guns were available—in fact, they did not accompany the Cadet Corps to New Market, as there were two "splendid new rifle guns" used on this occasion. Among the other services of the guns was the firing of the salute at General Jackson's burial in Lexington, and as a stand-in for the French 75's in the training of artillerymen during World War I.

The howitzers, to touch briefly on them, served in various battles much against the will of General Richardson, who tried to get them sent back to the Institute, maintaining a running feud with General Pendleton in the attempt. In Richardson's letters to General Smith he aired his opinion of "the Rev. Gen." saying: "the Rev. Gen is a liar and a thief for he has stolen the two howitzers and

keeps them after promising to release them; he has claimed that they are needed and yet there are many of this type available." One of them did manage to return to the Institute after the war, but the other was left on the field at Sharpsburg, because of the lack of horses and men to take it away, and has not since been traced.

Since the guns are the matter at issue here, it is best to return to them. The manufacture of cannon on special order for the Institute is interesting enough but perhaps does not establish the existence of a special cadet type, though the following may do so. Dr. James C. Hazlett once wrote me asking for detailed measurements of the VMI guns and then reported that he had found a piece at the Petersburg National Military Park, Petersburg, Va., which was similar in measurements and outline and bore the inscription "Ark. Mil. Inst." This piece, cast by Alger in 1851, was a further indication of the existence of the type. Not until Jim Hazlett obtained a microfilmed copy of the various Alger contracts was he able to establish that two such pieces had been ordered for the Arkansas Military Institute,<sup>2</sup> and an additional four for the State of Georgia in 1852, all six being paid for from the Militia funds. All pieces weighed within

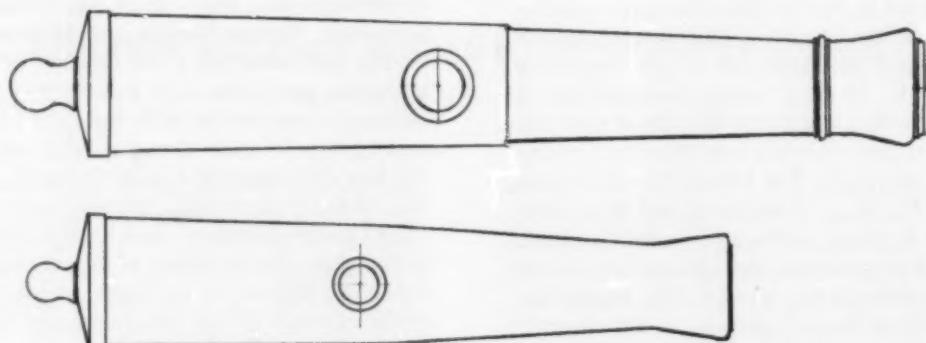
eight pounds of each other, and all were referred to as "Light 6 pdr guns" in the files.

If we check the physical features of the Cadet guns, we find that the VMI pieces weigh 562 lbs. as against the 884 lbs. shown in the tables for the standard 6-pounder. Naturally they are also shorter; 46 inches from the rear of the breech-ring to the face of the muzzle as against the 60 inches of the standard; 9.6 inches over the breechring in diameter as against 10.3 inches; and 9.0 inches forward of the ring. In general shape they are quite different. They are smooth-finished without rings or moldings except for the breechring and--with this exception--could be said to anticipate some of the theories of Dahlgren and the adoption of the Napoleon gun in the United States Army in 1857, for both these later types had no moldings whatever beyond a slight muzzle swell. The accompanying drawings show the comparative dimensions of the two 6-pounders.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup> Letterbook, 1847, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

<sup>2</sup> One 12-pounder bronze field howitzer was also ordered, bringing the total to a half-battery. Jim Hazlett has informed the writer that this howitzer is now at Grant Park, Atlanta, Ga., in very poor condition. The founder of the AMI was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and the Commandant was a VMI graduate.



*Standard and Cadet Six-Pounders*

0 3 6 9 12" Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'-0''$   
 $2'-0''$   $3'-0''$   $4'-0''$   $5'-0''$

## MILITARY DRESS

### The Glengarry Light Infantry Fencible Regiment, 1812 - 1816

Plate 193

During the late 19th century, considerable numbers of Highland Scots were set adrift when their crofts and commons were converted into sheep pastures. One group, the Macdonnells of Glengarry, first moved to Glasgow where they found employment in factories. When these closed at the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars, the Glengarrys' spiritual leader, the 6-foot-4-inch Reverend Alexander Macdonnell, seems to have suggested that they profit from the changing times. In June 1796, therefore, they embodied themselves as the Glengarry (or British Highland) Fencible Infantry<sup>1</sup>; their chief, Macdonnell of Glengarry, became their colonel; Reverend Macdonnell, their chaplain. Unlike many of the fencible units, the Glengarry Regiment was willing to serve overseas, and consequently did duty in both Guernsey and Ireland. Disbanded after the Peace of Amiens (March 1802), the Macdonnells again faced poverty.

Father Macdonnell managed to secure them a sizable land grant in Canada; large groups of his flock followed him overseas, and by 1804 had sunk their roots deep into the soil of what is now the Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Counties of South-eastern Ontario.

On 13 February 1812 orders were published establishing a corps to be known as the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles. Edward Baynes, Adjutant-General, North America (later Major-General), was designated as colonel and the unit was placed on the regular establishment of the British Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Battersby of the 41st Regiment of Foot assumed active command the following day, with Major ("Red") George Macdonell as Second-in-Command. It was inevitable that Father Macdonell should resume his former status as Roman Catholic Chaplain.<sup>2</sup>

Although rarely operating as a complete unit, detachments of the regiment represented it most creditably at the following engagements: Salmon River; Ogdensburg (a brilliant action conceived and executed by "Red George" Macdonell); York; Fort George (in which the three companies involved suffered fifty percent losses in opposing the American landing); Stoney Creek; Sackett's Harbor (losses again fifty percent); a second action at Fort George; Oswego; Fort Erie; French Creek and Cook's Mills. Lundy's Lane (25 July 1814) was the one notable action in which the regiment was able to concentrate its full strength. It so distinguished itself in this critical battle that on 19 May 1815 His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, authorized it to emblazon "NIAGARA"

upon its colors.<sup>3</sup> Tradition has it that they received the nickname of the "Black Stump Brigade" from their Indian allies, because of their dark uniforms and ability in woods fighting.<sup>4</sup>

The outstanding combat record of the Glengarrys gave rise to the hope that the regiment would be retained as a unit of the British Regular Army, but despite all this it was disbanded at Montreal in the spring of 1816. Bayne's early unfriendly attitude toward his regiment--its very capable Macdonells in particular--had been replaced by a fierce pride in its gallantry and he made strong appeals for the unit's retention. His efforts were warmly abetted by Sir Gordon Drummond, but the British Cabinet seems to have turned a deaf ear upon these very sound recommendations.<sup>5</sup>

The Glengarry Regiment's uniform appears to have been identical with that of the 95th Foot (now the Rifle Brigade). Clothing for 800 men "similar to that worn by the 95th," was sent to Quebec for them at the outbreak of war. Their first uniform, described as "white cloth jackets with green cuffs and cape, gray cloth trousers and a green forage cap"<sup>6</sup> appears merely to have been the 95th's undress uniform.<sup>7</sup> Their recruiting notice and various letters amply confirm the use of a uniform like the 95th's, as does the regimental diagram shown in Charles Hamilton's authoritative book. (We checked three issues of it to play safe.) Trousers, however, were frequently made up from local Canadian grey homespun. The officer shown here has "dressed on" the 95th--the officers of which appear to have designed their own uniforms, and changed their styles frequently. Every detail has been taken from contemporary 1812, or later, pictures. Though the leather-frogged trousers appear odd on an infantry officer, many of these men had personal mounts; most aped the hussars.

Weapons were light infantry muskets instead of the 95th's rifles. Forty fusils and bayonets (apparently for officers) were included in the original issue of arms, along with 20 bugles.

MARVIN PAKULA  
JOHN F. GRAHAM  
JOHN R. ELTING

1. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* (SAHR), July-September 1926, pp. 140-141.

2. Boss, W. *The Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Highlanders*, 1783-1951, pp. 24-27, 393.

3. Ibid., pp. 393-394.

4. Barnes, R. Money, and C. K. Allen. *The Uniforms and History of the Scottish Regiments*, pp. 124-125.

5. Boss, op. cit., p. 41.

6. Boss, op. cit., p. 30.

7. SAHR, op. cit., Spring, 1941, pp. 38-42.

## Boarding Party, U. S. Navy, 1815

## Naval War With Algiers

## Plate 194

The close of the war with Great Britain found the United States with sufficient naval strength to take action against the pirates of the Barbary Coast. After paying tribute to the Dey of Algiers for nearly twenty years for protection from his corsairs, the United States decided to act. Upon the recommendation of President James Madison, Congress passed a bill on 2 March which led to a declaration of war against Algiers.<sup>1</sup>

A ten-ship squadron, flying the pennant of Commodore Stephen Decatur from the frigate *Guerriere*, 44, sailed from New York on 20 May 1815. On the morning of the 17th of June, the American squadron chased and brought to bay the Algerian frigate *Mashuda*, 46. The *Mashuda* struck after she lost her commander and suffered the effects of eleven broadsides from the *Guerriere* and the brig *Epervier*, 18. The American squadron continued to search for the rest of the Algerian warships, and on the 19th several of the smaller vessels chased and captured the brig *Estdio*, 22.

Decatur then decided to proceed to Algiers where he hoped to bring the Dey to terms. The squadron arrived off Algiers on the 28th and negotiations commenced the following day. At first, the Algerians were reluctant to treat with the Americans, but when they received confirmation of the American victories, they realized that they had no alternative. The treaty, which brought an end the system of tribute and the enslavement of Americans, was concluded on 30 June. The treaty, which to quote Decatur, "has been dictated at the mouths of our cannon," was signed less than six weeks after the departure of the squadron from New York.<sup>2</sup>

While the uniform instructions of 23 November 1813, prescribed the dress of officers of the United States Navy, no provision was made for clothing for enlisted personnel.<sup>3</sup> However, the dress of seamen was more or less standard for clothing was carried in "slop stores", under the control of the purser. The items of clothing were listed both in Navy Regulations and in the advertisements of the purchase of clothing, but the garments were not described in detail.

While there are many portraits of officers of the period, there are few drawings or paintings showing seamen's dress. "Sailing Ships of War," Moore, London, 1926, Plate 17, "Launch of the Steam Frigate *Fulton the First*, at New York, 29th Oct. 1814," shows boat crews in shirts sleeves, vests and glazed hats. There are many examples of British seamen's dress in pictures in the British Maritime

Museum. In addition to these paintings, there are contemporary prints by Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Hogarth and other British artists which show British seamen. This material is of great value in studying the dress of American seamen, for there was little difference in the clothing of the British and American Navies. Samuel Leech, a British seaman, captured on board *The Macedonian* in 1812, passed for an American at a dinner for the crew of the *Constitution* in New York, merely by covering his "bright anchor buttons" with blue cloth.<sup>4</sup> Moses Smith, who served on the *Constitution* in the War of 1812, relates that a boarding party, approaching a Baltimore privateer, was mistaken for a party from HMS *Guerriere*, which had chased the brig all day. A boy on the privateer shouted that the boarding party was from *Old Ironsides*, for he could "see the eagle buttons."<sup>5</sup>

The boarding helmets shown are based on the one described in Harold L. Peterson's article in the Fall 1957 Journal, and contemporary journals. When Samuel Leech signed on the brig *Syren* in June 1813, all hands were supplied with "stout leather caps, something like those used by firemen. These were crossed by two strips of iron, covered with bearskins, and were designed to defend the head, in boarding an enemy's ship, from the stroke of the cutlass. Strips of bearskin were likewise used to fasten them on, serving the purpose of false whiskers, and causing us to look a fierce as hungry wolves."<sup>6</sup>

The officer shown is a warrant, wearing the short blue coat, with rolling collar, prescribed for boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers. The straw hat is a hot-weather version of the round hat, which was specified for warrants and permitted to be worn in undress by all officers. The 1813 uniform regulations were the first to direct that pantaloons be worn by all officers, instead of the breeches and stockings of earlier orders.

H. CHARLES McBARRON, JR.  
ALBERT W. HAARMANN  
JAMES C. TILY

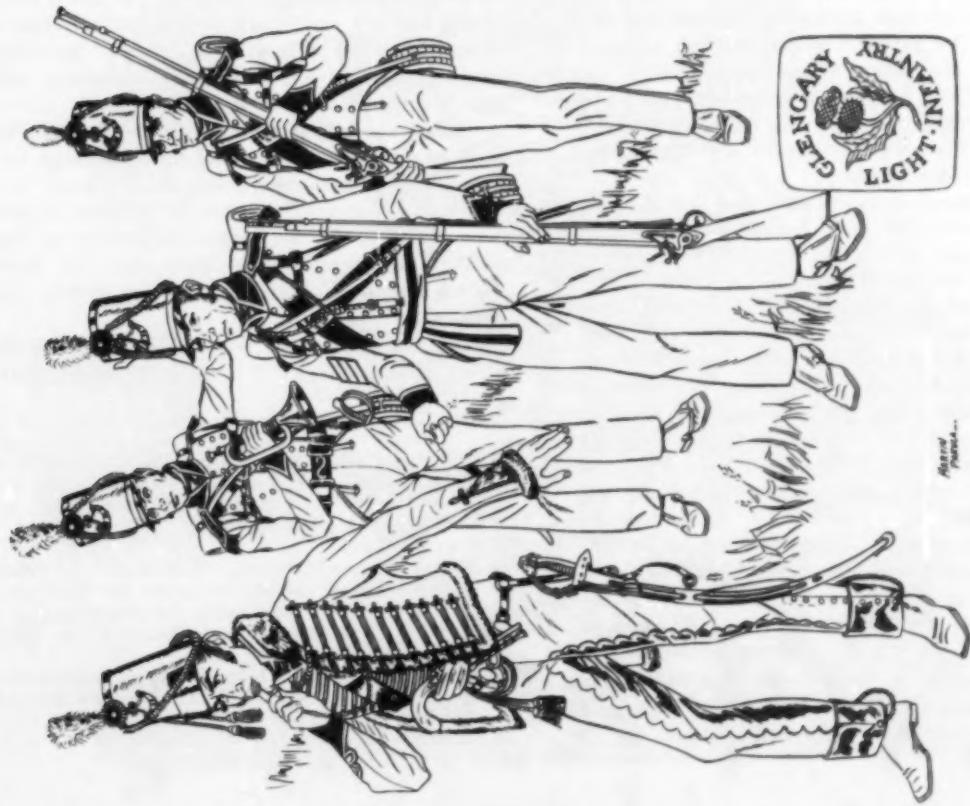
1. Allen, Gardner W. *Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1905, pp. 281-289.
2. Letter, 5 July 1815, Decatur to Secretary of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield, quoted in *ibid.*, p. 288.
3. *The Uniform Dress of the Officers of the Navy of the United States*, approved 23 November 1813.
4. Samuel Leech, *Thirty Years from Home, or a Voice from the Main Deck*. Boston. Tappan and Bennet, Boston 1843, p. 160.
5. Moses Smith, *Scenes from the Last War*, Boston. Gleason's Publishing Hall, 1846.
6. *Ibid* Leech, p. 180.



Officer

Seaman

Boarding Party, U.S. Navy, 1815  
Naval War With Algiers



Private

Sergeant

Bugler

Officer

Glengary Light Infantry Regiment (1812-1816)

## The 113th and 114th Polish Demi-Brigades in San Domingo, 1802-1804

### Plate 195

Among the units of the French expeditionary forces in San Domingo, 1802-1804, were the 2nd (later 114th) and 3rd (later 113th) Polish *Demi-brigades* of line infantry.

The 2nd Polish *Demi-brigade* had been organized in November 1801, from part of the former Polish Legions in Italy. The next year its number was changed to the 114th. The 3rd *Demi-brigade*, organized in March 1802, had originally been the Polish Legion of the Danube; in September 1802 it became the 113th *Demi-brigade*. Both *demi-brigades* consisted of three battalions, each about 1,000 strong. (At the beginning of 1802, the 2nd had 37 officers and 2,750 enlisted men; the 3rd, 2,291.)

The 3rd *Demi-brigade* was the first sent to San Domingo, sailing from Leghorn, Italy, on May 17, 1802, and landing on September 2. Later, it received a strong reinforcement of about 250 men from its depot. It was immediately split up; the 1st battalion was assigned to the garrison of Cape Francais; the 2nd was first dispatched to relieve Marmelade and, after fighting the negro rebels, was finally sent to garrison Port-au-Prince; and the 3rd was engaged in the region of Port-au-Prince. Its commander, Captain Wierzbicki, is remembered for refusing to execute a negro unit which had attempted to desert to the insurgents. The climate, sickness, and hardship soon shrunk the ranks of the *demi-brigade*. In November 1802 its 1st and 3rd battalions were disbanded, and their survivors incorporated into the 31st and 74th French *demi-brigades*. The 2nd battalion endured a little longer.

Shortly thereafter, the 114th Polish *Demi-brigade* was also sent to the West Indies, departing from Genoa in January 1803 and landing at Port-au-Prince on March 29. Like the 113th, the 114th *Demi-brigade* was divided and sent to fight in many different parts of the island. Its 1st battalion, under *Chef de bataillon* K. Malachowski, took part in the expedition to Cape Tiboron and afterwards was stationed at Cayes; the 2nd, under T. Zagorski, and the 3rd, under I. Jasinski, went directly to Cayes. Like the other European units, this *demi-brigade* was also worn out very quickly. Those men who were not killed in action, or by one of the many tropical diseases, were captured by the negroes or British. Only a very small group, chiefly invalids, was sent back directly to France. A few officers later returned from the British prisons, but all captured privates were forced to serve in the British Army.<sup>1</sup> Some individuals, as for example Colonel Malachowski, escaped via Cuba to the United States and so managed to eventually get back to France.

As for the uniforms: The 113th *Demi-brigade* landed in San Domingo in the old uniform of the Danube Legion. It was a traditional Polish uniform, shown in a contemporary colored print by Nicolas Hoffmann. A painting by J. Suchodolski, made between 1840 and 1850 from information given by Polish officers who had served on San Domingo, shows the 113th *Demi-brigade* in this same uniform, worn loose and unbuttoned, but in straw hats instead of square shakos. In January 1804, some companies of the 113th received new uniforms; "like those issued the others, ... loose white cloth jackets and trousers, with red facings"<sup>2</sup>.

The 114th *Demi-brigade* also came to the West Indies, in their European-style uniform, a new one, after the regulation of June 26, 1802. It was also of typical Polish cut, but the traditional Polish crimson facings had been replaced by yellow. These uniforms are shown in a series of original water colors by Cenni in the Vinkhuijzen Collection in the New York Public Library, and in contemporary water colors by Charles Hamilton Smith in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, showing "Polish officers taken prisoner by the British in 1803"<sup>3</sup>. General K. Malachowski, in his memoirs<sup>4</sup>, noted that his *demi-brigade* also had all-white uniforms, linen for privates and "nankin" for officers. Another officer<sup>5</sup> confirmed this statement, adding that colored shirts were also worn.

We have further proof that the traditional Polish uniforms were in use during this campaign in the story given by A. Skalkowski in his book on San Domingo. He states that, when the fortress of Jeremie was captured by the negro insurgents in August 1803, they dressed one of their units in captured Polish uniforms including the characteristic square shakos<sup>6</sup>.

JANUSZ WIELHORSKI  
ANDREW ZAREMBA

1. 325 Polish prisoners were incorporated in the 63d Foot (West Suffolk). See: Skalkowski, Adam. *Polacy na San Domingo (Poles on San Domingo)* Warsaw, 1921, p. 93.

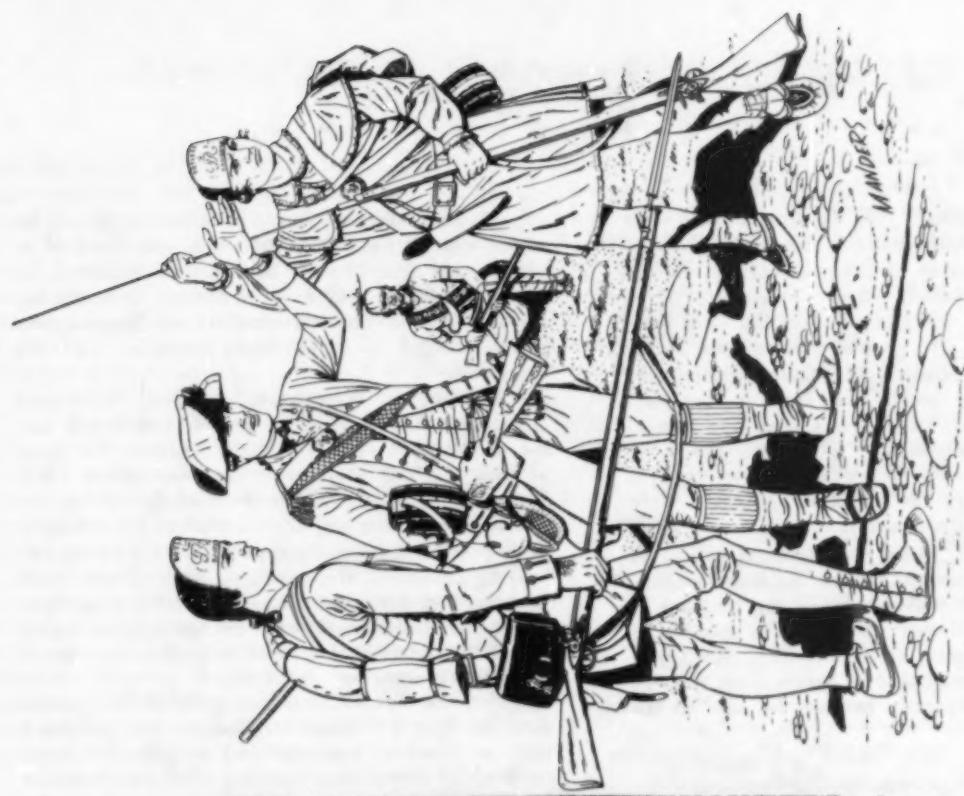
2. A. Skalkowski, p. 96.

3. Inw. nr. 93 b/9, p. 87.

4. Malachowski, Kazimierz. *Wiadomosci o wyprawie czesci legionow polskich na wyspe San Domingo w r. 1803 (Information Concerning the Expedition of the part of Polish Legions on the Island of San Domingo in the Year 1803)*. Cracow, 1856.

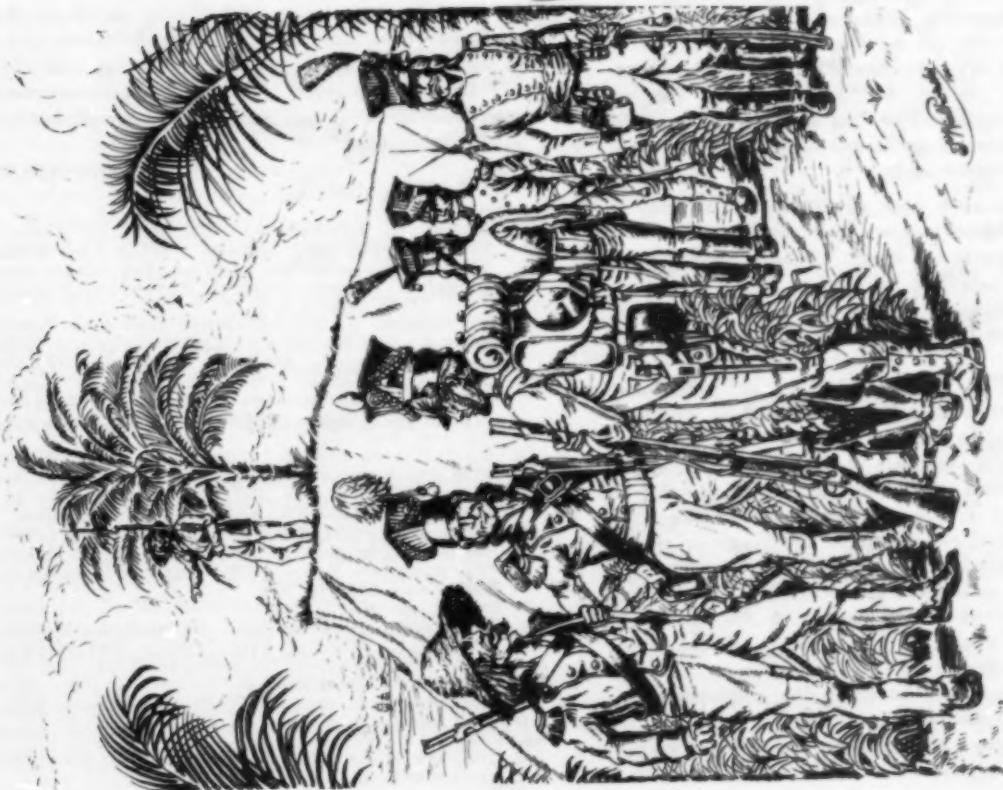
5. Wierzbicki, Piotr Bazyli. *Wyciag z pamietnikow - Wyprawa na San Domingo*. (Extract from memoirs - *The Expedition on San Domingo*). Warsaw, 1847.

6. A. Skalkowski, p. 80



Rangers and (Center) Company Officer

Butler's Rangers, 1778-1784



114th Demi-Brigade  
Grenadier Officer  
Pioneer  
Grenadier Officer

113th Demi-Brigade  
Grenadier Officer  
Pioneer  
Grenadier Officer

The 113th and 114th Polish Demi-Brigades in San Domingo, 1803

## Butler's Rangers, 1778-1784

Plate 196

On 15 September 1777 beating orders were issued to Maj. John Butler, authorizing him to enlist eight companies of rangers; each to have a captain, a lieutenant, three sergeants, three corporals and fifty privates. Two of the companies were to be formed of "people speaking the Indian language and acquainted with their customs and manner of making war," the men to get four shillings (New York currency), a day. The men of the remaining companies, "to be composed of people acquainted with the woods, in consideration of the fateague they are liable to undergo," were to receive two shillings a day.<sup>1</sup>

Before the war, Butler had been an officer of the Indian Department under Sir William Johnson. He left his Mohawk valley home at the outbreak of hostilities and gathered about him a number of other Loyalist refugees, chiefly from his own Tryon County. These were with him before Fort Stanwix in 1777, and subsequently became the core of his outfit.

The Rangers were used principally for commando-like raids along the frontiers, concentrating on the grain fields of northern New York. As a body or in detachments, they took part in almost all the major actions of the Hudson-Delaware-Susquehanna border. Parties from Fort Niagara kept the Pittsburgh-Wheeling sector active, while another detachment at Detroit operated on the Ohio as far south as Kentucky.

Six companies were assembled at Niagara in December 1778 to receive their clothing.<sup>2</sup> Lefferts devotes a plate to the corps; his text describes the dark green coats and waistcoats, scarlet facings, black leather caps, buff cross belts and leather overalls.<sup>3</sup> His brass cap plate, however, seems a bit oversize for a woods-running ranger outfit. Specimens of the cartridge box badge, sword belt plate and buttons have been unearthed by the New-York Historical Society.<sup>4</sup>

The Iroquois costume at this period was of red and blue trader's broadcloth, decorated with beads and quills. A kilt was often worn in lieu of a breechclout, and the seams of the leggings ran up the front instead of the side.<sup>5</sup> The head-dress of Joseph Brant, painted in London in 1775 and shown here, is somewhat different from the horsehair roach usually depicted. The ubiquitous Indian sash worn by the Ranger officer is similar to the one worn by Supt. Guy Johnson in the same portrait.<sup>6</sup> The Indians apparently regarded it as a badge of rank.<sup>7</sup> Arm bands, wrist bands, ear bobs and other jewelry were prominent on lists of trade goods.<sup>8</sup>

It was intended that the battalion should be armed with rifles, but as each man was required to clothe and arm himself at his own expense, he brought with him any kind of firearm he could lay his hands on. The commandant at Niagara was often obliged to lend them firelocks from the magazine.<sup>9</sup>

Concerning their training, Gen. Haldimand directed: "Rangers are in general separated, and the nature of their service little requires the forms of parade or the manoeuvres practised in the field. It is the duty, and I am persuaded will be the pleasure, of every captain to perfect his company in dispersing and forming expeditiously, priming and loading carefully, and levelling well. These, with personal activity and alertness, are all the qualities that are effective or can be wished for in a ranger."<sup>10</sup> In 1779 they were trained in the use of light fieldpieces.<sup>11</sup>

For the Schoharie campaign of 1780, it was directed that the troops at Niagara be "provided with a blanket, leggings and a pair of moccasins."<sup>12</sup> Describing the battle at Johnstown in 1781, Cruikshank says "the rangers began the action with a volley, which they followed up by charging with their well-known Indian yell."<sup>13</sup>

Butler was given permission to raise two more companies in 1781, and the corps was not disbanded until June 1784.<sup>14</sup>

ERIC I. MANDERS

1. Ernest A. Cruikshank, *The Story of Butler's Rangers*, Welland, Ontario, 1893; pp. 37-38. This is the principle work on the corps. Also useful is Howard Swiggett, *War out of Niagara*, New York, 1933.
2. Cruikshank, p. 58. Apparently they were not in uniform at Wyoming or Cherry Valley in 1778.
3. Lt. Charles M. Lefferts, *Uniforms of the American, British, French and German Armies in the War of the American Revolution, 1775-1783*, New York, 1926; pp. 212-213. He says "a low, flat cap."
4. W.L. Calver and R.P. Bolton, *History Written with Pick and Shovel*, New York, 1950; photos on pp. 56, 129, 160, 168. The buttons have the words BUTLER'S RANGERS embossed on them.
5. Carrie A. Lyford, *Iroquois Crafts*, United States Department of the Interior, no date; pp. 25, 26.
6. *The American Heritage Book of the Revolution*, New York, 1958; p. 317.
7. Lyford, op. cit., p. 24.
8. A.P. James and C.M. Stotz, *Drums in the Forest*, Pittsburgh, 1958; p. 114. Gives a list of trade goods and their prices in skins for 1761.
9. Cruikshank, op. cit., p. 59.
10. Cruikshank, op. cit., pp. 78-79. He gives no date.
11. Cruikshank, op. cit., p. 79.
12. Cruikshank, op. cit., p. 83.
13. Cruikshank, op. cit., pp. 100-101.
14. Cruikshank, op. cit., pp. 91, 97, 113.

## Russian American Company--Ship's Officers, 1851

Plate No. 197

Founded in 1797 by Imperial Ukase to commercially exploit Russia's Far Eastern domains, the Russian American Company administered Alaska until 1867, as a semi-official branch of the Imperial government. Permanent settlements, trading posts, redoubts, and ships were staffed, at all echelons, by Company employees, whose conduct was governed by Imperial Charters granted in 1797, 1821, and 1844, and various Ukases.

In order to improve discipline the 1844 Charter granted the Company the privilege to recruit navy and army officers, petty officers, sailors, gunners, doctors, and surgeon assistants, from the active lists for service on Company ships.<sup>1</sup> To attract naval and army personnel rank and pay was to be equivalent to that held in the regular service, and no seniority would be lost while in Company pay.<sup>2</sup> As a further measure to increase efficiency and honesty in administration, the 1844 Charter stipulated that the appointment of two chief colonial administrative officers, the General Manager, and the Assistant General Manager, had to be made by the Tsar from a roster of active naval officers selected by the Company's general administration.<sup>3</sup>

In 1855 the Company employed twelve officers holding the rank of ship commander (*shkiper*), or senior assistant, and four junior assistants.<sup>4</sup> Prior to this date there were no returns by rank in the Company annual reports (*Otchet*), which listed fifteen maritime employees as of 1 January 1852.<sup>5</sup> They were distributed aboard the Company fleet which then consisted of eleven vessels: five ships, three brigs, one schooner, and two steamers.<sup>6</sup> It was during this period that the Company's general administration decided to improve the appearance of its seagoing employees by authorizing a uniform dress while in foreign ports or discharging Company business.<sup>7</sup> According to the 1851 annual report, the Imperial Ukase of 9 July 1851 decreed the uniform dress for all skippers, pilots, and sea apprentices to be worn on the above occasions; the text and plates accompanying this Ukase describe the actual patterns.

We are indebted to the European Law Division of the Library of Congress for the text and plates of this Ukase as published in the *Polnie Sobranie Zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii*, a compilation of the laws and decrees of Tsar Nicholas I and his predecessors.<sup>8</sup> Seven hand-colored lithograph plates show front and rear views of uniforms worn by ship commanders, senior assistants, or commanders of smaller ships, and sea apprentices, along with detailed button, collar ornaments, belt, and dirk patterns. In the absence of any known contemporary illustrations made on the scene, we must assume

that the written regulation was followed by the uniform conscious former Imperial Navy officers in Company service. From left to right the figures represent a senior assistant, or small ship commander, wearing the frock coat, a ship commander in the jacket, a small ship commander showing the jacket from the rear, and the sea apprentice. An inset illustrates the button. From the plates and text it should be noted that the officers' coats and jackets of all ranks were identical with the exceptions in the regulations cited below. The hilt and guard of the dirk were exposed, when worn under the frock coat, by an invisible pocket on the left.

Pertinent sections of the regulation are as follows:

1. It is prescribed that all clothing — frock coats, trousers, vests, and forage caps are to be of green wool; collars and hat piping is to be light blue.
2. All frock coats are to be of the same cut for all ranks and are to be worn without rank distinction.
3. As illustrated, shoulder straps or epaulettes are not to be worn on frock coats and jackets by ship commanders as is the custom in the regular Russian service as indication of rank.
4. Shirt collars will not be shown.
5. Ship commanders will have an anchor on each collar. This anchor will not have a cable as in the Navy but will be of the pattern adopted by the Yacht Club; forage caps will have a broad band and a metal cockade.
6. Senior assistants and small ship commanders will have nothing sewn on their coats; a narrower cap band will distinguish them from commanders of higher rank.
7. Sea apprentices will have, in place of the cap band, a thin gold thread.
8. The approved dirk and the button are in conformance with the illustrations; i.e., the first is of standard naval pattern and the second will have the initials A.K. over anchors.
9. Sword belts will be of black leather and are to be worn under the jacket.

FREDERICK RAY, JR.  
MARKO ZLATICH

<sup>1</sup> Company Charter of 1844, Ch. I, par. 8(2).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Ch. I, par. 8(3).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Ch. VII, pars. 143, 190.

<sup>4</sup> Glavnago Pralenia Rossiisko — Amerikanskoi Kompanii, *Otchet*, 1844—1855, table 5, hereafter referred to as *Otchet*.

<sup>5</sup> *Otchet*, 1851, table 4.

<sup>6</sup> *Otchet*, 1850, pp. 13—19.

<sup>7</sup> *Otchet*, 1851, p. 13.

<sup>8</sup> *Polnie Sobranie Zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii*, St. Petersburg, 1851, vol. 26, plates 41—46.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Text, vol. 26, 1851, Sec. 25381, pp. 267—268.

## First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Richmond, Va. 1858-1859

Plate No. 198

Regiments of volunteer militia companies were first authorized in Virginia by an act passed by the General Assembly on 29 March 1859.<sup>1</sup> The First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers was formed in Richmond on 5 May 1851 under the command of Colonel Walter Gwynn.<sup>2</sup> As initially organized, the regiment was comprised of eight companies, including one each of cavalry and artillery. During the 1850's the composition of the regiment underwent considerable change. Some of the companies were either officially disbanded; completely reorganized; or just drifted apart from lack of interest. Also, a number of new companies were formed and attached to the regiment.

The First Regiment, under Colonel Thomas P. August, consisted of seven companies when it turned out on 5 July 1858 to honor the reception of former President James Monroe's remains, which arrived in the city that day for reburial. The regiment at this time was composed as follows: Co. A, Richmond Greys (organized 1844); Co. C, Montgomery Guard (organized 1849); Co. E, Richmond Light Infantry Blues (organized 1792); Co. F, Fayette Artillery (organized 1824); Co. I, National Guard (organized 1854); Co. K, Virginia Rifles (organized about 1854); Co. (?) Rocky Ridge Rifles (organized about 1858).<sup>3</sup> Richmonders were inspired by the sight of the New York Seventh Regiment which visited the city as an escort to the body of Monroe. Years later, John S. Wise writing of the occasion, remembered that no two companies of the First Regiment were dressed alike, and that, "When they were drawn up in line, they looked deplorably irregular, contrasted with the absolute uniformity of the handsome Seventh."<sup>4</sup>

Uniform details for the companies depicted in the plate are largely drawn from contemporary newspaper descriptions, photographs, and the 1858 *Militia Law of Virginia*.<sup>5</sup> Regimental field officers until early 1860, wore the blue frock coat and trousers, Hardee hat, and distinctive Virginia buttons, belt plate, and insignia, as prescribed by the 1858 regulations.<sup>6</sup>

The member of the Richmond Greys is in winter undress uniform, which consisted of a gray cloth cap with black band, gray overcoat with brass Virginia buttons, and gray trousers with a black stripe down the outer seams.

Conspicuously absent in this plate is the traditional dress cap with white cock's feathers plume, worn by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues for many years prior to 1859, and which today comprises part of the Blues' full dress uniform. At an undetermined date before 1856 the Blues procured the 1851 cloth covered cap. The "dress cap and

plume" was ordered to be worn for the parade on 22 February 1858 and the ceremonies on 5 July 1858, but drill notices in the Richmond *Daily Dispatch* give no indication that this headgear was worn after the latter date. It may possibly have been used on some occasions, but such must have been the exception rather than the rule. The Blues were ordered to wear "cloth caps and pompons" throughout 1859-1861 except when the fatigue cap was to be worn. No instance has been found where the cock's feathers plume was ordered to be worn with the cloth cap.<sup>7</sup>

For winter off-duty dress the corporal of the Virginia Rifles wears his blue frock coat with shirt and cravat. The trousers are blue. Uniform trimmings are gold braid. His blue cloth undress cap has the glazed, or oilcloth, cover which appears in a number of contemporary photographs.

The captain of the Montgomery Guard wears a green coat with a buff cassimere collar with gold lace edging and button holes. Company officers' coats were distinguished by the single narrow gold braid across the front, connecting the brass Virginia buttons, and four gold lace holes on the sword flaps and sleeves. The trousers are sky-blue with a buff stripe. The Guard wore the 1851 cloth cap with buff cassimere band, and a white cock's feathers plume tipped with green.<sup>8</sup> The gold plated sword of Patrick T. Moore, captain of the Guard at the time this plate depicts, was presented to him by the company on 17 March 1859. This handsome sword, made by the Ames Manufacturing Company, is now on display at the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN P. SEVERIN  
LEE A. WALLACE, JR.

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session of 1850-51, in the Seventy-Fifth Year of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Va., 1851*, pp. 16-17. Volunteer battalions were authorized by an act passed on 1 April 1853.

<sup>2</sup> *Roster of Officers and General Orders Book, 1851-1859, First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers*, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

<sup>3</sup> Historical sketch of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers in, *Military Collector & Historian*, X, pp. 62-66.

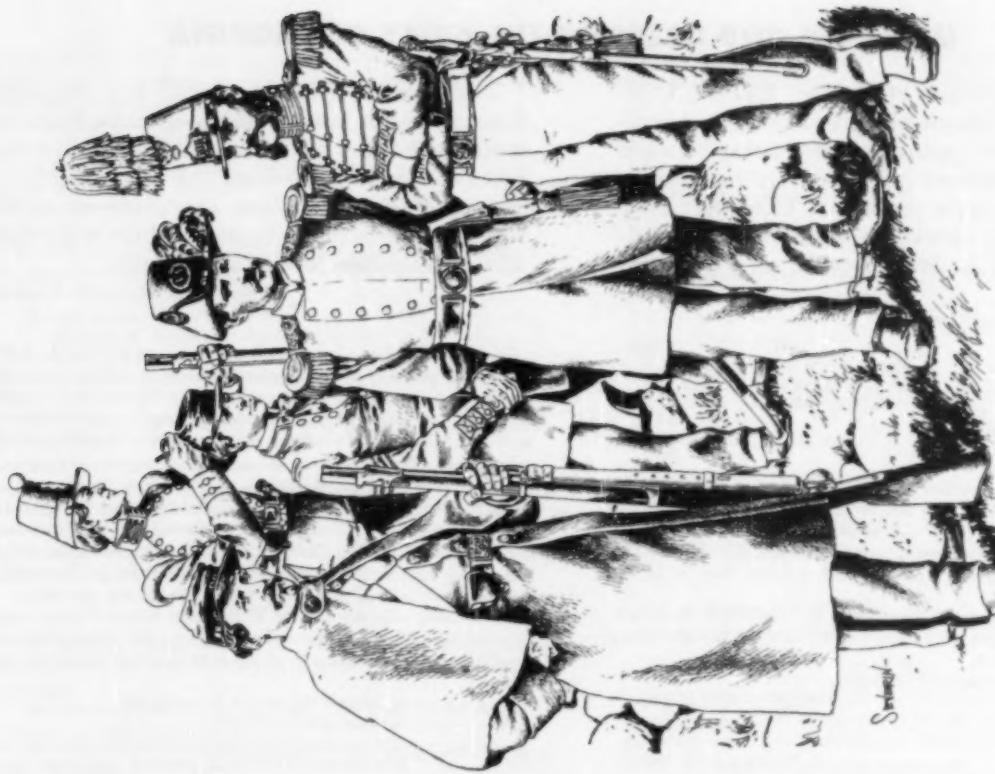
<sup>4</sup> John S. Wise, *The End of an Era*, New York, 1899, pp. 110-111.

<sup>5</sup> These sources, and more detailed information on the dress of the respective companies, are given in, MC & H, X, pp. 65-70, 95-99.

<sup>6</sup> *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 23 February 1860.

<sup>7</sup> *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 2 July 1856, 20 February 1858, 3 July 1858, 21 February 1859, 1 July 1859.

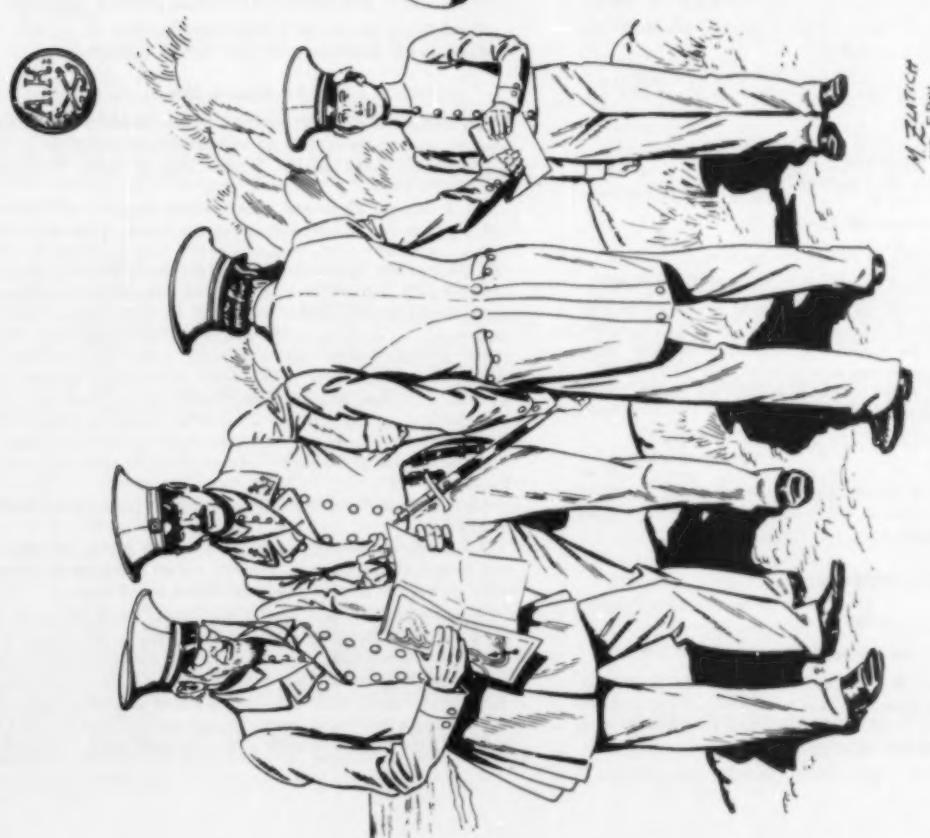
<sup>8</sup> *By Laws of the Montgomery Guard, Second Company, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers. Adopted July 17th, 1850. Revised May 1858*, Richmond, 1858.



Montgomery Guard  
Co. C Captain  
Full Dress

Colonel  
Full Dress

Virginia Rifles  
Co. K Captain  
Off Duty Dress



Sea Apprentice

Small Ship Commander

Senior Assistant Ship Commander



Russian American Company--Ship's Officers, 1851

First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Richmond, Va.  
1858-1859

## UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY OF GEORGIA

Through the kindness of Member William A. Albaugh III, the following source of hitherto unavailable information concerning the military forces of the State of Georgia prior to overt hostilities is reproduced. Georgia seceded on 19 January 1861, and was among the original states of the Confederate States of America, formed on 8 February 1861.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Milledgeville, Feb'y 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, }  
No. 4. }

The following proceedings of the Board of Officers to determine the Uniform, Dress and Equipment of the two Regiments of Infantry in the regular service of the State, having been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief and approved by him, he directs that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

No deviation from the uniform, dress and equipment herein prescribed will be enjoined or permitted in the Army of Georgia by any commander whatsoever.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

HENRY C. WAYNE,  
Adjutant General.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., February 11, 1861.

Proceedings of a Board of Officers which assembled in this city this day by virtue of the following order, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Feb'y 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, }  
No. 1. }

A Board of Officers to consist of  
Colonel W. J. HARDEE, 1st Regiment Infantry.  
Colonel W. H. T. WALKER, 2d " "  
Lt. Col. CHAS. J. WILLIAMS, 1st " "  
Captain WM. D. SMITH, 1st " "  
Captain MILLER GRIEVE, 2d " "

Will assemble in this city on Monday the 11th of February, 1861, at 10, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to determine the uniform dress, and equipment of the two Regiments of Infantry, authorized by the ordinances of the Convention, dated January 25th, 1861, and to act upon such other matters as may be brought before it.

The junior member will record the proceedings of the Board.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

[Signed] HENRY C. WAYNE,  
Adjutant General."

The Board met pursuant to the above order: present all the members; and proceeded to the business indicated in the order. It recommends the following, to-wit:

### UNIFORM.

#### COAT

##### For Commissioned Officers.

All Officers—shall wear a frock coat of dark blue cloth. the skirt to extend from two thirds to three fourths of the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee, single breasted for Captains and Lieutenants, double breasted for all other grades.

The regulations stand on their own, requiring little comment. It is of special interest, however, to note the following deviations from the contemporary Federal regulations: the almost complete change of branch colors; the abolition of the Federal eagle in rank insignia; and the brass eagle used to secure the looped up hat brim.

Sydney C. Kerkis

For a Brigadier General—two rows of buttons on the breast, eight in each row, placed in pairs; the distance between each row, five and one half inches at top, and three and one half inches at bottom; stand up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side; cuffs two and one half inches deep, to go round the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip, and one at the end of each pocket, making four buttons in the back and skirt of the coat, the hip buttons to range with the lowest buttons on the breast; collar and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

For a Colonel—the same as for a Brigadier General, except that there will be only seven buttons in each row on the breast, placed at equal distances; collar and cuffs of the same color and material as the coats.

For a Lieutenant Colonel—the same as for a Colonel.

For a Major—the same as for a Colonel.

For a Captain—the same as for a Colonel, except that there will be only one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances.

For a 1st Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain.

For a Second Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain.

#### For Enlisted Men.

The Uniform Coat for all enlisted men of Artillery or Infantry—shall be a single breasted frock coat of Georgia Cadet gray, with a skirt extending one half the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee.

For a Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of Artillery or Infantry—one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances; stand up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backwards at an angle of thirty degrees on each side; cuffs pointed, and to button with two small buttons at the under seam; collar and cuffs edged, for Artillery with a cord or welt of orange cloth; for Infantry, of black cloth on both sides of the collar, near the front, the number of the regiment in yellow metal one inch long—narrow lining for skirt of the coat of same material and color as the coat; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip, to range with the lowest button on the breast; no buttons at the end of the pockets.

For a Sergeant of Artillery—the same as for Sergeant Major of that corps.

For a Sergeant of Infantry—the same as for the Sergeant Major of that corps.

For an Ordnance Sergeant—the same as for a Sergeant Major, except that the edging will be of crimson, and on both sides of the collar will be a shell and flame of yellow metal two inches long.

For a Hospital Steward—that of the grade in which he may be mustered with; on the outside of each arm, above the elbow, a half chevron of the following description, viz. of emerald green cloth one and three fourths inches wide, running obliquely downward from the outer to the inner seam of the sleeve, and at an angle of about thirty degrees, with a horizontal, parallel to, and one eighth of an inch distant from, both the upper and lower edges, an embroidery of yellow silk

one eighth of an inch wide, and in the centre a " Caduceus" two inches long, embroidered also with yellow silk, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve.

For an *Engineer Sergeant*—the same as for Sergeant Major, except that the edging will be of yellow cloth; on both sides of the collar, near the front, a castle of yellow metal one and five eighths inches, by one and one fourth inches high.

For a *Corporal of Artillery or Infantry*—the same as for a Sergeant of those corps respectively.

For a *Private of Artillery or Infantry*—the same as for a Corporal of those corps respectively.

For a *Private of Engineers*—the same as a Corporal of that arm.

For enlisted men of *Ordnance*—the same as for Ordinance Sergeants.

For *Musician of Artillery or Infantry*—the same as for a private of those corps respectively, with the addition of a bar of orange braid for Artillery, and black braid for Infantry, horizontal, to each button, according to pattern.

For a *Principal or Chief Musician*—the same as for a Musician of his regiment.

For *Fatigue Purposes*—a blue flannel sack according to pattern in the Adjutant General's department, may be issued to troops of all arms, the trimmings corresponding in color to the trimmings of the arm for which the clothing is designed.

On all occasions of duty, except fatigue, and when out of quarters, the coat shall be buttoned, and hooked at the collar.

#### BUTTONS

For *General Officers and Officers of the General Staff*—The staff button of Georgia according to pattern in the Adjutant General's Department.

For *Officers of the Corps of Engineers*—the same as for officers of the general staff of Georgia.

For *Officers of the Ordnance department*—The same as for officers of Engineer Corps.

For *Officers of Artillery*—gilt convex; device the same as for General Officers; large size, seven eighths of an inch in diameter; small size, one half inch.

For *Officers of Infantry*—the same as for officers of Artillery.

*Aids-de-Camp* may wear the button of the General staff, or of their regiments or corps, at their option.

For all *enlisted men*—yellow metal, the same in shape and device as is used for officers of Infantry, but five eighths of an inch in diameter for large size.

#### TROUSERS.

The Uniform trousers for all officers will be of dark blue cloth throughout the year; made loose, and to spread well over the foot, re-inforced for all mounted officers, with black silk velvet stripes one inch wide down the outer seam. *Small welt of 5 yards*

For all *enlisted men*—will be of Georgia cadet gray cloth throughout the year; made loose, and to spread well over the foot, with a small welt of cloth of color according to arms, let into the outer seam; re-inforced for all mounted men.

#### HAT.

For *General Officers*—black felt, trimmed with gold cord, and according to pattern in Adjutant General's department; to be looped up on the right side with large gilt button of the State of Georgia; three black feathers on the left side; or a chapeau bras, with three black ostrich feathers.

For *Officers of the Staff, Officers of Engineers, Officers of Ordnance and for Aids-de-Camp*—above the rank of Captain the same as for General Officers; or a chapeau bras with one black feather.

For *Captain, and all Officers below the rank of Captain* a hat the same as for General Officers, with two black feathers; regimental officers to have the number of regiment in front one inch long of gold embroidery on black velvet ground.

For all *enlisted men of the line*—the same as for officers, without feather; a worsted instead of gold cord, according to arm; looped up on the left side with large button, and letter of company in front.

For enlisted men of *Ordnance or Engineer soldiers*—the same as for other enlisted men, without number of company in front.

#### CAP.

Officers, at the discretion of commanding Officers of Regiments, may wear caps according to pattern "number 9" "French Officers" in the Adjutant General's department.

#### CRAVAT OR STOCK.

For all *Officers*—black; when a cravat is worn, the tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar.

For all *enlisted men*—black leather, according to the pattern in the Adjutant General's department.

#### BOOT.

For all *Officers*—an ankle or Jefferson.

For all *enlisted men*—ankle or Jefferson, rights and lefts, according to pattern in the Adjutant General's department.

#### SPURS.

For all *mounted Officers*—yellow metal, or gilt.

For all *enlisted men mounted*—yellow metal according to pattern in Adjutant General's department.

#### GLOVES.

For all *Officers*—buff or white.

For all *enlisted men*—white; six a year.

#### SASH.

For all *Officers*—crimson silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends, sash to go twice round the waist, and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie, to be worn only on dress occasions.

For all *Sergeants Major, Quartermaster Sergeants, Ordnance Sergeants, First Sergeants, Principal or Chief Musicians, and Chief Bugler*—ted worsted sash, with worsted bullion fringe ends, to go twice round the waist, and tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie, to be worn only on dress occasions.

The Sash will be worn by "Officers of the day," across the body, scarf fashion, from the right shoulder to the left side, instead of around the waist, tying behind the left hip as prescribed.

#### SWORD BELT.

For all *Officers*—a waist belt of black leather, not less than one and one half inches, nor more than two inches wide; to be worn over the sash; the sword to be suspended from it by slings of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt upon which the sword may be hung—gilt rectangular sword belt plate, with Georgia coat of arms on it.

For non-commissioned Officers—the same belt of plain black leather; belt plate after pattern in the Adjutant General's department.

#### SWORD AND SCABBARD.

For *General Officers, Field Officers and Staff Officers*—the sword of the pattern adopted by the U. S. service for Field Officers April 9th, 1850, without letters U. S.

For *Mounted Artillery Officers*—sabre and scabbard the same as in U. S. service for Cavalry Officers.

For all *foot Officers*—sword of U. S. service of April 9th, 1850, for foot Officers, without letters U. S.

For non-commissioned Officers—of the pattern in Adjutant General's department.

#### SWORD KNOT.

For all *Officers*—gold lace strap with gold bullion tassel.

*Sword knot for non-commissioned officers and privates mounted—According to pattern in Adjutant General's department.*

## ÉPAULETTES.

For a Brigadier General—gold, with solid crescent; device, one silver embroidered star one and a half inches in diameter, placed on the strap, and not within the crescent; dead and bright gold bullion, one half inch in diameter, and three and one half inches long.

For a Colonel—the same as for a Brigadier General, substituting a silver embroidered Phoenix rising from flame for the star upon the strap; and within the crescent for the *Medical Department*—a laurel wreath embroidered in gold, and the letters **RA** in old English characters, in silver, within the wreath; *Pay Department*—same as the *Medical department* with the letters **PD** in old English characters; *Corps of Engineers*—a turreted castle of silver; *Ordnance Department*—shell and flame in silver embroidery; *Regimental Officers*—the number of the regiment, embroidered in gold within a circlet of embroidered silver, one and three fourths inches in diameter, upon cloth of the following colors; for *Artillery*, orange; *Infantry*, black.

For a Lieutenant Colonel—the same as for a Colonel, according to corps, but substituting for the Phoenix a silver embroidered leaf.

For a Major—the same as for a Colonel, according to corps, omitting the Phoenix.

For a Captain—the same as for a Colonel, according to corps, except that the bullion will be only one fourth of an inch in diameter, and two and one half inches long, and substituting for the Phoenix two, silver embroidered bars.

For a First Lieutenant—the same as for a Colonel, according to corps, except that the bullion will be only one eighth of an inch in diameter, and two and one half inches long, and substituting for the Phoenix one silver embroidered bar.

For a Second Lieutenant—the same as for a First Lieutenant, omitting the bar.

Epaulets to be worn only on dress occasions.

## SHOULDER STRAPS.

For a Brigadier General—dark blue cloth one and three eighths inches wide, by four long; bordered with an embroidery of gold one fourth of an inch wide; one silver embroidered star of five rays, the centre of the star to be equidistant from the outer edge of the embroidery on the ends of the straps.

For a Colonel—the same as for a Brigadier General, and bordered in like manner with an embroidery of gold; a silver embroidered Phoenix rising from flame on the centre of strap, two inches between the tip of the wings; cloth of the straps according to their corps respectively. Staff officers, except *Ordnance* and *Engineers*—dark blue; *Artillery*, orange; *Infantry* light or sky blue; *Ordnance*, crimson; *Engineers* yellow.

For a Lieutenant Colonel—the same as for a Colonel, according to corps, omitting the Phoenix, and introducing a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a Major—the same as for a Colonel, according to corps, omitting the Phoenix, and introducing a gold embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a Captain—The same as for a Colonel, according to corps, omitting the Phoenix, and introducing at each end, two gold embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, the distance between them and from the border, equal to the width of the border.

For a First Lieutenant—the same as for a Colonel according to corps, omitting the Phoenix, and introducing at each end, one gold embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the end of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to its width.

For Second Lieutenant—the same as Colonel, according to corps, omitting the Phoenix.

The shoulder strap will be worn whenever the epaulette is not.

## CHEVRONS.

The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked by chevrons

upon both sleeves of the uniform coat and overcoat, above the elbow, of silk or worsted, binding one half inch wide, the same color as the edging on the coat, points down as follows:

For a Sergeant Major—three bars and an arc, in silk.

For a Quartermaster Sergeant—three bars and a tie in silk.

For an Orderly Sergeant—three bars and a star, in silk.

For a First Sergeant—three bars and a lozenge, in worsted.

For a Sergeant—three bars, in worsted.

For a Corporal—two bars, in worsted.

## OVERCOAT.

For Commissioned Officers—a "cloak coat," of the pattern in the Adjutant General's Department, taken from Army Regulations of the U. S. Army for 1857, as the prescribed overcoat for Commissioned Officers. To indicate rank there will be the same arrangement as in said Army Regulations.

For Enlisted men—of steel grey mixture; stand-up collar; double breasted; cape to reach down to the cuff of the coat when the arm is extended, and to button all the way up; buttons as are prescribed for the coat of the enlisted soldier—in shape, material, color, and device.

## OTHER ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Flannel Shirt—red, according to pattern.

Socks—grey, wool; " " "

Drawers—cotton, twilled, according to pattern.

Blankets—woolen, grey, with letters "G. A." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be seven feet long, and five and a half feet wide, and to weigh five pounds.

Belts of all Enlisted men—black leather, according to pattern in Adj't. Gen'l's. Department.

Cartridge box—according to pattern in Adj't. Gen'l's. Department.

Cup Pouch, " " " " " "

Bayonet Scabbard, " " " " " "

Drum Sling, " " " " " "

Knapsack, " " " " " "

the great coat to be carried as directed in general Orders.

Haversack—according to pattern in Adj't. Gen'l's. Department.

Canteen, " " " " " "

Tent, " " " " " "

Drum and fife, " " " " " "

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Band will wear the uniform of the Regiment or Corps to which it belongs. The Commanding Officers of Regiments may make such additions in ornaments as he may judge proper, if sanctioned by the council of administration.

Officers are permitted to wear a plain dark blue body coat, with the Georgia button designating their *Corps, Regiment, or Department*, without any other mark or ornament upon it. In like manner, officers are permitted to wear a buff, white, or blue vest, with the small button of their Corps, Regiment, or Department. *Such coat or vest, however, is not to be considered as a dress for any military purpose.*

## CAMP COLOR.

The Camp Color to be of bunting, eighteen inches square; crimson, with the number of Regiment in white on it. The pole eight feet long.

## COLORS OF REGIMENTS.

To be of the pattern in the Adjutant General's Department.

The Board of Officers were compelled to adjourn from day to day to facilitate its work, but this day, February 13th, 1861, it finished the duties for which it had been called together. It recommends its proceedings to the reviewing officers.

The Board, having no other business before it, adjourned *sine die*.

W. J. HARDEE,  
Col. 1st Reg't. Ga. Army,  
President.

MILLER GRIEVE, Jr.,  
Capt. 2nd Reg't. Ga. Army,  
Recorder of Board.

## COLLECTOR'S FIELD BOOK



AN 1814 CAP WITH "CRUMPTON" PLATE

The first cap plates for U.S. Infantry, as prescribed in 1812 regulations, were contracted for early that year by Purveyor Tench Coxe. The contractor, William Crumpton of Philadelphia (who had made U. S. Army buttons from 1808) struck plates for the 5th, 6th, 12th and 15th Regiments of Infantry and presented bills for payment for these in February 1812.<sup>1</sup> Later that year, when Coxe was replaced by Callendar Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, there was correspondence between Irvine and the colonels of the 6th and 15th Regiments deplored the poor quality of these plates. On 3 November 1812 Irvine wrote to Col. Z. M. Pike, 15th Inf. Regt: "It was not in my power to procure scarlet cloth for Musicians coats for your regiment. They shall be supplied with your next clothing, and decent plates for the caps."<sup>2</sup> In another instance, writing to Col. Simonds, 6th Infantry Regiment, on 8 November 1812, Irvine wrote caustically about his predecessor Coxe, in referring to these first pattern plates: ". . . I believe the plates (such as they are) and the plumes for your

Regiment have been forwarded. I will ascertain if I am correct, if not, I will direct their being sent without delay. The plates are mere tin, in some respects like the man (T. C.) who designed and contracted for them, differing to him only as to durability. You will not be long plagued with them. I am contracting for a decent plate of composition to issue with your next year's clothing . . ."<sup>3</sup>

At Sackets Harbor in 1960 our Smithsonian field team excavated two pieces of one of these first pattern plates, making the right half of the complete plate. The following day, within a few feet of the place where the first pieces were found, the complete left half of the same plate was discovered. The metal, a poor composition with a high lead content, had fared badly over the 150 years it had been in the ground, but the plate retained most of its original detail. It was a "blank" plate, not having a number struck before the word REGT. There are several records of the period indicating that such plates were forwarded from Philadelphia to deputy commissaries nearer the troops, for issue as replacements or when plates with suitable numerals were not available.

Last fall a cap with a similar "Crumpton" plate turned up in Harrisburg, Pa., in the possession of a descendant of the man who wore it. The cap has the rounded front which appeared in 1814, and inside the crown there is a small rectangular printed label indicating the maker, R. REDFERN. The brass eagle side buttons and the one-piece type side scales are believed to have been added later.

The plate is poor quality composition, gray-black in color, with traces of original bright tin or silver plate where its recesses are deepest. The numeral "12" was hand struck with punches after the plate was made. On this particular plate the letters "U.S." which were originally centered over the word INFANTRY have been pounded out. However, they are quite sharp on the reverse side where the force made an intaglio impression of the design.

The restored Sackets Harbor plate and this specimen on a cap of the period are sufficient evidence for us to conclude that these are definitely the first pattern plates made early in 1812 by Crumpton. In November 1812 George Armitage



of Philadelphia (who had made U.S. Army buttons from about 1804, and who made the first cap plate for U.S. Marine Corps that year) made his initial order of the second pattern cap plates with numeral "16" on them for Col. Cromwell Pearce's regiment which was then being recruited in the greater Philadelphia area and in part of New Jersey.<sup>4</sup>

There is evidence that Moritz Furst (who designed early Indian Peace Medals) cut the die for the 16th Regiment plate struck by Armitage.<sup>5</sup> However, we have no clue as to the identity of the die sinker who designed the first pattern infantry plates made by Crumpton. As an interesting facet of the mystery it should be pointed out that the eagle, as designed on the Crumpton plates, is identical to that on the second pattern Rifle Regiment plate; the 1817 Rifle cap plate; the Cadet, U.S.M.A. plate; an unidentified diamond-shaped brass plate; and on a rectangular waist belt of brass.

*J. Duncan Campbell*

<sup>4</sup> Letters received, Purveyor of Public Supplies, National Archives: "Feby. 24, 1812: Bought of Wm. Crumpton, 1080 Infy Plates, each Regiment; viz, 5th, 6th, 12th, 15th; 4320 at 10 cts. each \$432.00; 468 groce US vest buttons at 30 cts. gro. \$140.40."

<sup>5</sup> Letters sent, Commissary General of Purchases, National Archives: 3 Nov 1812.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*; 8 Nov 1812.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*; 23 Nov 1812: Irvine to Armitage—"Sir, I accede to your proposition for making Infantry cap plates according to the sample you have this day left at the office, at 18 cts. each plate to be fully equal to the sample plate. You will therefore proceed with as little delay as possible to have made 1020 plates for the 16th Regiment of Infy."

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*; 6 Mar 1813: Irvine to Secretary of War Armstrong—"The bearer, Mr. Furst has informed me that he intends visiting Washington with a view to solicit a position of the public work in his line, and has requested me to say what I know of him as an artist. Mr. Furst executed a die for this office for striking infantry cap plates, designed by him, which has been admitted by judges to be equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind ever produced in this country."

#### THE MARKING OF UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS

The custom of marking United States Army blankets in the center with the letters U.S. is an old one. To shed light on the origin of this method of protecting government property copies of letters between Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases and the Secretary of War John C. Calhoun in January 1821 are submitted.

... As Army blankets are frequently sold or bartered by Soldiers particularly on the recruiting service and it is extremely difficult to establish clearly, that Blankets thus sold are public property and to prevent the exchange of good blankets for those of inferior quality, I suggest for your consideration the propriety of having all Army blankets marked in the center thereof with the letters U.S. with indelible liquid. This will I think in a great measure remedy the evil at all events it will lessen the facilities of selling and buying by depriving the buyer of the plea generally used on detection that "he did not know it was public property." Should the letters (US) be cut out, a hole or patch in the center of the blanket will prevent a sale being effected probably if not it may lead to detection, and will be considered as presumptive evidence, at least, that the property is public. I also suggest the propriety of having the great Coats marked inside and near the center of the backs. Great coats are the most costly articles of Military clothing and they are frequently sold.

With . . . Callender Irvine.

To Irvine's letter the Secretary of War responded shortly:

... I have received your letter of the 17th instant and approve for the reasons you give of marking the public blankets and great coats, and you will have it done accordingly.

I have . . . J.C. Calhoun.

*Detmar H. Finke*

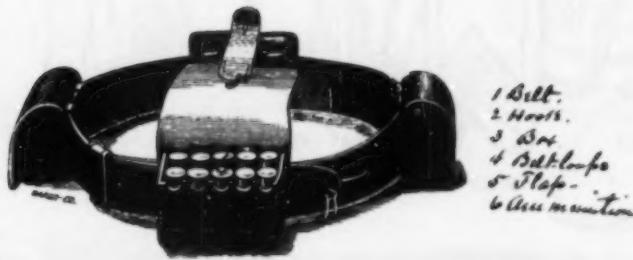
<sup>1</sup> Let, Irvine to Calhoun, 17 Jan 1821 in Commy.Gen.Pur., Let Sent Bk "H", p. 479, OAS, WRD, NA.

Let, Calhoun to Irvine, Sec War, Let Sent Bk No. 11, p. 143, OAS, WRD, NA.

## HOFMAN'S REVERSIBLE BELT AND BOXES

These sheets of printed matter, from the National Archives, accompanied a letter from Lieutenant William E. Hofman, 9th Infantry, 25 June 1872.

HOFMAN'S



## Reversible Belt and Boxes.

### General Description.

**FIRST.** The belt is of plain, black leather, two (2) inches wide, without plate or ornament, is so arranged as to turn or slide around on the body to the right or left. Fastens with a hook. The latter being riveted to one end. To fasten, the hook end is passed through a loop, and then hooked up to the desired length. On the under or inside of the belt, is stitched a piece of leather to prevent the hook from catching in the clothing. By stripping the boxes from the belt and turning the latter over, it is reversed, that is, if it fastened to the right before, it will now fasten to the left. It may be turned or reversed from front to rear, or vice versa on the body, and any part of the belt may be worn in front.

**SECOND.** The box is of plain, black leather,  $4 \times 8$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, has no ornament, holds ten (10) rounds, is provided with two loops on the belt side through which the latter passes: is covered with a flap which fastens to a button on the under side. On the inside is stitched leather loops, one row on each side, into which the cartridges are inserted and held in an upright position.

(572-1)

Document somewhat reduced. Reverse side shown below.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for this invention:

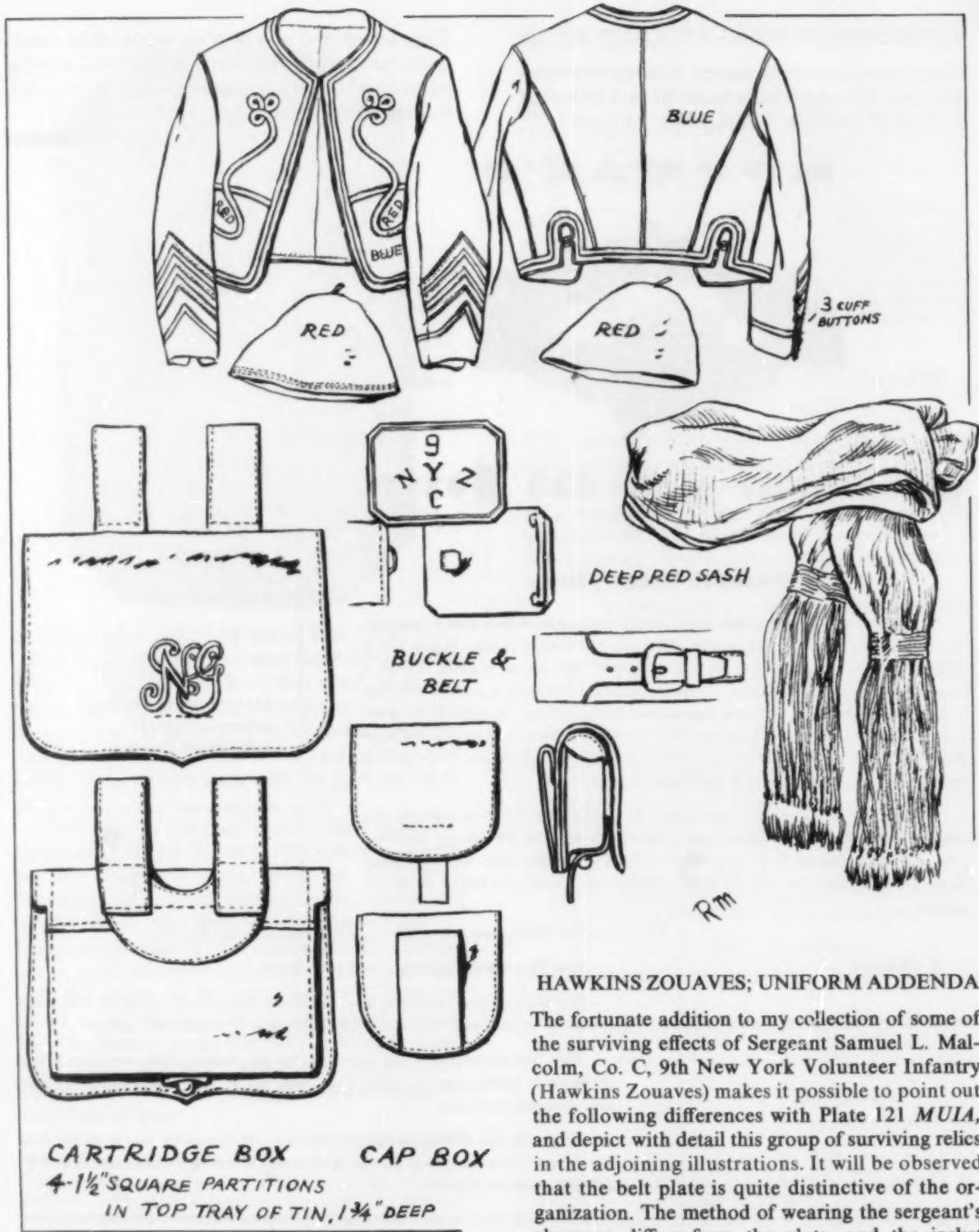
**First.** Its adaptation to all branches of the service.

**Second.** Its carrying capacity is from ten to fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, or even ninety rounds, by the addition of boxes, an advantage possessed by no other belt and box.

**Third.** The ammunition is fully preserved from the weather, at the same time is very convenient to handle; does not rattle; is not liable to loss. The boxes may be worn open with convenience and safety.

**Fourth.** The ease, facility and rapidity with which the ammunition may be shifted from front to rear, or vice versa, (or to any part of the body,) by turning the belt on the body or by sliding the boxes on the belt.

**Fifth.** Each box is separate and complete in itself, and from one to nine may be worn on the belt at the pleasure of the wearer.



#### HAWKINS ZOUAVES; UNIFORM ADDENDA

The fortunate addition to my collection of some of the surviving effects of Sergeant Samuel L. Malcolm, Co. C, 9th New York Volunteer Infantry (Hawkins Zouaves) makes it possible to point out the following differences with Plate 121 *MUIA*, and depict with detail this group of surviving relics in the adjoining illustrations. It will be observed that the belt plate is quite distinctive of the organization. The method of wearing the sergeant's chevrons differs from the plate, and the jacket

sleeve has three small bullet buttons. Not so apparent are the facts that the cap box is a rather large, deep unconventional type, the inside of the loop on the jacket has a red patch, the trim is more red than magenta, and the sash is deep red.

*Francis A. Lord  
Robert L. Miller*

#### UNUSUAL CONFEDERATE SWORD BELT PLATE

The pictured two-piece rectangular "C S" sword belt plate is, insofar as I know, a unique specimen.

This plate and belt was the property of Colonel Harvey Walker of the Third Tennessee Infantry, Confederate. Colonel Walker was mortally wounded at the battle of Kulp's Farm, near Marietta, Georgia on 22 June 1864. His body was shipped to his home along with his sword and belt. The sword, a Leech and Rigdon cavalry officer's sabre, is in a private collection. An unsubstantiated story is that this plate, and the sabre, were one of six such sets made up by Leech and Rigdon. In any event, very few could have been manufacturered. No other specimen has been located.

*Sydney C. Kerksis*



*Photograph by Author*

# GAZETTE



FRANK J. LYNCH

Highland Park, Illinois

Colonel William Shipp, USA, Retired

Front Royal, Virginia

Charter Member

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

The annual fall meeting of the Board of Governors was held on 18 November 1961 in the new "Armory Wing" of the home of President Peterson in Arlington, Virginia. The following is a summary of matters which came under consideration and which are of interest to THE COMPANY as a whole.

Although, through the capable administration of W. Ogden McCagg, THE COMPANY's financial position continues to remain on a solid basis, costs continue to rise. THE COMPANY has been able to meet them through generous contributions and the increase of membership (which, including those admitted in the meeting totals 865 individual members plus institutions), and consequently the Board raised the limit on membership to 1,500 with plans to stimulate and encourage the recruitment of qualified new members.

The *MC&H* and *MUIA* Editors called attention to the fact that these publications are now practically on a current basis. To aid in the preparation of material for the journal a style manual has been sent to each member in his copy of the fall journal.

There has been a poor response from the membership to the request for nominations for Fellowships. Nominations can still be made to Colonel Frederick P. Todd, Chairman of the Fellowship Committee, at the West Point Museum.

The success of the record of Revolutionary War fife and drum music has resulted both in reordering more copies and in authorizing President Peterson to proceed with the processing of a record of the military music of the War of 1812.

The 1962 Annual Meeting will be held in Boston on 5-6 May. The meeting committee headed by Colonel George Alanson Parker is already at work on the program.

Steps are being taken to issue a second printing of unavailable plates of the *MUIA*. Subscriptions and the demand for current plates exceeded all expectations and has caused the number of sets to be increased.

The response to the proposed European trip has been very encouraging. By comparing and averaging the choices, it appears that the trip will be to London in October 1962 for a period of two weeks. More complete details will, of course, be given to those who have expressed an interest.

## GOVERNORS ELECTED

The ballots of the recent Governors' election have been tabulated in the office of the Administrator, and President Peterson has announced that the following candidates were elected to serve from 1 January 1962 until 31 December 1964:

Captain Harrison K. Bird, Jr.  
 Captain James C. Tily, CEC, USN (Retired)  
 Mr. Lee A. Wallace, Jr.  
 Major Charles West, USAR

## FELLOWS DINNER

The Fellows of THE COMPANY held their Second Annual Dinner on Saturday evening, 18 November 1961, at The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. A total of 45 Fellows, their wives and guests, attended. After a superb dinner, and the traditional toasts, Vice President and Fellow Alex Craighead presented a most informative and delightful lecture on American military art. Mr. Craighead admirably covered the period from Trumbull through the end of the Civil War, presenting highlights and some relatively obscure facts of the various artists' careers and their works. After the lecture, all adjourned to view a private showing of "The Civil War," an exhibition of art depicting that period. Composed of 236 pieces from public and private collections, the exhibition was carefully assembled by COMPANY Fellow Hermann W. Williams, Jr., Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The success of the evening's program can be attributed to the efforts of the com-

mittee appointed for the occasion: Colonel Donald L. Dickson, chairman; Hermann W. Williams, Jr.; and Henry I. Shaw, Jr.

#### NEW YORK REGIONAL MEETING HELD

The fifth Annual Regional Meeting of the Hudson-Mohawk Valley group was held at Bennington, Vermont, on 1 October 1961. Members and their families, numbering some forty people, gathered at the museum in Bennington on a perfect autumn day. After an inspection of the interesting exhibits housed in the handsome new museum building, the traditional picnic was held at the battlefield park on the high hill where the Brunswicker, Colonel Baum, had his main defensive position on 16 August 1777. Member Harrison Bird led the informal appreciation and discussion of the battle, and to mark the Civil War Centennial, Member Godfrey Olsen gave a talk on Brigadier General Eli Parker, the Seneca Indian who was General Grant's aide and military secretary. Members Robert Mulligan and J. J. Demers, founders of the group, cordially invite COMPANY Members anywhere, who may wish to attend next year's meeting and picnic in Northern New York, to send in their names.

#### KEEPING TRADITION ALIVE

##### NORTH-SOUTH SKIRMISH ASSOCIATION AWARDS TO COMPANY MEMBERS

It is difficult to report on a continuing revival of interest in military tradition that exhibits so much vitality as the regional and national "skirmishes" sponsored by the North-South Skirmish Association. We have therefore focused on an occasion by which three of our members were recently honored upon the initial presentation of that organization's Award of Merit medal.

Appropriately honored were our Fellow Ernest W. Peterkin and Member John L. Rawls for their long highly constructive service that dates back to the very origin of the Skirmishes in 1950. Member John B. Gilmer, a past National Commander, was cited for his valuable work during the Association's critical organizational period. Member James W. Waters, present National Commander, made these presentations at Fort George G. Meade on 8 October 1961 on the occasion of the 24th National Skirmish.

Photograph by Milton A. Ford



Rawls, Peterkin, and Gilmer, at Awards Ceremony

These "skirmishes" are not to be confused with re-enactments, as they are actually costumed team shooting matches featuring the firing of Civil War rifled muskets at destructible targets. Individual matches are held the previous day, and conventional targets are fired on in rifled musket, percussion carbine, and pistol events. Muzzle-loading cannon events are also held in competition between those teams who have either been lucky enough to find original specimens, or energetic enough to make replicas.

All this activity involving the combined efforts of the now 82 organizations, with about 1,500 enthusiasts, may be said to have stemmed from a whimsy on the part of Ernie Peterkin. Long interested in the Civil War, he appeared at a "Kentucky" shoot at the Berwyn Rod and Gun Club, Muirkirk, Maryland, clad in Yankee blue. Jack Rawls saw his picture in *Muzzle-Blasts*, and wrote of a similar interest among the fellow members of a Norfolk, Virginia, muzzle-loading shooting club, the Norfolk Long Rifles. The result of further correspondence was a uniformed match between the "Berwyn Blue Bellies" and the "Norfolk Graybacks," at Muirkirk on 28 May 1950. The "Rebels" numbered seven men, each firing round balls, and the five Yankees, who opposed them, were skunked in a match featuring balloons and bulls eyes.

By the next fall, the event was moved to Richmond by courtesy of the Cavalier Rifle and Pistol Club. This was to be the scene of several matches during the early formative stage, attracting the formation of other teams.

Organization had progressed to the point that five teams marched in the parade, and fired in

competition on the occasion of the Final Confederate Reunion at Norfolk, Virginia, in June 1951. That Peterkin's team, the Washington Blue Rifles, had the bad taste to win this match is of less moment than it finally again proved the effectiveness of the minie projectile over the use of the round ball: from this time on the use of the round ball seemed abandoned by the skirmishers.

Alas for the Yankees! the experience of first place was seldom to be felt in the future, as Rawls' Norfolk Greys and Gilmer's 13th Confederate, and their outgrowth, the 17th Virginia, were destined to gather the lion's share of victories. The latter organization is the current champion, and has been for five years. During this period they have also managed to win, more often than not, when their eight men were pitted against two servicemen firing the M1 or the M14 using semi-automatic fire. Clay pigeons were the targets in these events.

Since 1933 the Association has been fortunate in being invited to various military ranges. A typical shoot-off features cutting down a 2" x 6" stake, destroying flower pots, beer cans, and clay pigeons. All firing is rapid fire from the offhand position. Most events are at a range of 50 yards.

Although the program is oriented to the shooter, the spectator experiences the ripping sound of volley fire, the occasional whir of the minie bullet, the distinctive sulphuric odor of black powder, and sees the colorful uniforms, many of which are of first-class historical quality.

*Robert L. Miller*

#### CIVIL WAR SHOWCASE

Last spring and summer, Sunday afternoons at the

Civil War Showcase were the occasion for recall of armed conflict in the area of nearby Harper's Ferry during the sixties of the past century. Uniformed organizations, termed "reactivated units," produced sham skirmishes under the direction of Member Reuben U. Darby II. Each week provided a new script, narrated by Mr. Darby, to produce a different pattern as in the case of so many nameless conflicts fought during the war.

Units of artillery, cavalry, and infantry are represented, and each is to be commended for its serious application to recreating Civil War combat, although they are not in exactly proper dress, and are makeshift in much of their accoutrements. Mounted cavalry is rare for such events, and their eight or ten participants showed well in the beautiful natural setting of the Showcase grounds. The artillery is specially to be commended for their spirited and exact serving of the guns as they stood to them with a precision rarely reached in this day of the revival of muzzle-loading cannon fire.

These excellent shows for some reason seemed restricted to a once a week basis. By past performances, the 1962 season should give a fine opportunity for photography by the viewing public, who often seem nearly in the "fight."

Also offered were exhibitions of the use of the musket, pistol, and whip; an interesting display of relics; and a good 16 mm. sound film of soldier life made by a Member, Colonel G. B. Jarrett, and premiered at our 1961 COMPANY meeting.

Civil War Showcase is located just off U.S. Route 340, near Harper's Ferry.

*Robert L. Miller*

## PUBLICATIONS

*The Civil War: The Artists' Record*, by Hermann Warner Williams, Jr., Washington: The Corcoran Gallery of Art; Boston: Museum of Fine Arts; 1961, 564 pages, illustrated; cloth, \$12.50; paper, \$4.00.

On 17 November 1961, The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., formally opened its exhibition "The Civil War," a display of works of art on the subject, painstakingly assembled, from

public and private collections, under the direction of Hermann W. Williams, Jr., Director of the Gallery. The exhibition, consisting of 236 paintings, watercolors, drawings, prints, and a few examples of sculpture, was devoted to the story of the soldier in the War. Although necessarily limited in size, and in the selection of works, it will probably remain as one of the largest and most comprehensive art exhibitions of the Centennial years.

In conjunction with the exhibition, COMPANY Fellow Hermann W. Williams, Jr., has produced

*The Civil War: The Artists' Record.* More than a mere catalog of the exhibition, this book is indeed worthy of standing on its own as a graphic insight into the life of the green soldiers who left home to become embroiled in a bitter Civil War. To supplement an excellent text, there are 167 illustrations, six of which are reproduced in full color. All of them were selected from the various examples of art comprising the exhibition.

Appropriately, the book begins with a summary review of artists, who depicted the War, and whose works were included in the exhibit; such personages as: William Morris Hunt, Frank Buchser, Edwin Forbes, Edward Lamson Henry, James Hope, Albert Bierstadt, Conrad Wise Chapman, John Adams Elder, Adalbert John Volck, and David Claypoole Johnston. There were others, of course, notably the "special artists" of the popular illustrated magazines, who contributed the largest portion of the pictorial record of the War. These men were able to record action scenes that were impossible for the photographer.

There are eleven parts or chapters, each of which bears the title of some aspect of the War, such as: ". . . and the War Came," "The Call to Arms," "Life in Camp," "Army on the Move," "Heat of Battle," "The Seaman's Life," "Life of the Prisoner of War," and "Wounds, Disease, Death," all of which have an informative and documented text accompanied by appropriate illustrations. The text throughout the book is enlivened with carefully selected quotes from contemporary sources and regimental histories. Finally, there is a catalog of the 236 items on exhibit, which includes the form and dimensions of the artists' original work, and the source from which each was borrowed. The book is concluded with an index of the artists, whose works were exhibited.

The author has compiled an impressive and useful work. It should stand as a notable contribution to Civil War literature, as well as being a permanent record of a memorable exhibition. The cloth bound edition has been awarded a prize by the American Institute of Graphic Art as one of the fifty best designed books of the year. THE COMPANY is pleased to have sponsored *The Civil War: The Artists' Record*, through a Reviewing Board composed of President Harold L. Peterson, Fellow Francis A. Lord, and Member Roger S. Cohen, Jr.

Lee A. Wallace, Jr.

COMPANY Member Downey's latest book *Guns for General Washington* (Thomas Nelson & Sons, \$2.95) is a piece of historical fiction for young people based on the American artillery in the Revolution. More history than fiction, this book deserves reading by grown-up, as well as juvenile, students of our military history, providing one follows the chapter notes to insure that Downey's cautions to his reader are heeded when the writer weaves in fictional bits and pieces. Until some authority, hopefully Colonel Downey, tackles the project that will become the definitive study on our artillery arm in our War for Independence, this children's book, together with the early chapters in his *Sound of the Guns*, will have to fill the bill.

Illustrations would have made this book even more interesting. The small line-cuts heading the chapters are good. The cover artist would have profited from a study of Lefferts' work, or our own *MUIA* plates, before drawing his uniformed figures; instead it would appear that his "research" started and ended with H. A. Ogden, because he makes every popular, and inexcusable, error in the list.

\* \* \*

In "The Britons Who Fought on the Canadian Frontier: Uniforms of the War of 1812," *The New-York Historical Society Quarterly*, XLV, No. 2 (April 1961), pp. 141-194, Richard J. Koke has again rendered a yeoman service to the enthusiast for militaria. In this latest article he presents a study of the late Alexander R. Cattley's paintings of the British units that served in Canada during the early years of the War of 1812. These paintings were commissioned by the New-York Historical Society and are in that society's collection. A few of these paintings have been reproduced before, notably in *History Written With Pick and Shovel* by William L. Calver and Reginald P. Bolton. In this article, however, the complete set of twenty-seven watercolors are reproduced for the first time. Twenty-three units are included in this series: the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons; the Royal Regiment of Artillery; the Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Sappers and Miners; the 1st, 6th, 8th, 37th, 41st, 49th, 70th, 82nd, 89th, 100th, 103rd, and 104th Regiments of Foot; the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion; the Royal Waggon Train; and the Regi-

ment de Watteville. Also depicted are the Royal Newfoundland Regiment; Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry; the 1st Battalion, Lower Canadian Embodied Militia; and the Royal Marines.

There is a concise narrative on each corps, with special attention given to their service in North America, and a listing of references. Each picture is accompanied by a detailed uniform description with pertinent notes.

Copies of the *Quarterly* may be obtained from the NYHS, 170 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y., at seventy-five cents per copy.

\* \* \*

G. P. Putnam's Sons have recently produced a fine series of picture books with the general title of *Pleasures and Treasures*. One book of this series, *Tartans* by Christian Hesketh, will be of particular interest to military collectors.

The brief text gives a general history of Highland dress from its beginning to the present time with particular emphasis on the use and development of the tartan. One chapter is devoted to Highland dress in the British army from the time of the raising of the Black Watch until today.

The strong point of this as well as the other volumes of this series is the quantity and quality of the illustrations. With but few exceptions these are reproductions of contemporary paintings and prints, and a good many are of military subjects.

Several other volumes are to be added to this series sometime in the future. Among this latter group will be one on firearms and another on model soldiers.

Each volume is attractively bound and boxed, and sells for \$3.95.

\* \* \*

Those who collect model soldiers will be interested in a recent German publication, *Der Standhafte Zinnsoldat* by Dr. Paul Martin. As might be expected, this book deals with the flat figure which is the favorite of German collectors. Beginning with a brief history of early model soldiers, Dr. Martin then works into the more recent efforts at manufacturing figures, and a short bibliography of the more famous designers and engravers.

The text is in German and, except for the illustrations, will be of little value to those not familiar with the language. The twenty-one black-and-white and twenty-eight color plates show a wide variety

of figures, groups, and dioramas. A number of line drawings which appear to have been taken from manufacturer's catalogs appear on every other page of the text. In addition to some of the rare and early types of miniature figures, there are many modern examples which will be familiar to most collectors.

\* \* \*

Students of firearms will welcome a new and magnificent catalog of a special museum exhibit at the Wadsworth Atheneum. *Samuel Colt Presents* by COMPANY Member R. Larry Wilson (with an introduction by Member John S. duMont) is a handsome and thoroughly illustrated catalog of a fine selection of presentation Colt percussion revolvers lent by museums and private collectors throughout the United States and Europe. It is probably the most important group of Colt revolvers ever assembled, totaling 155 pieces, some presented to figures of international prominence, some to relative unknowns. Samuel Walker's own revolvers are included, as are those of Franklin Pierce, Charles XV of Sweden, George A. Custer, Napoleon III, and many others. Two hundred large plates illustrate both long arms and hand guns, cases, and accessories. If it is true, as the saying goes, that a museum exhibition is as good as its catalog, this one must indeed rate superlatives in every department. It is a reference of permanent value that will be cherished by every student of American arms. Copies may be obtained from the Atheneum, Hartford 3, Connecticut, at \$10 for the regular cloth bound edition and \$25 for the deluxe.

\* \* \*

Another volume of great interest to weapons students to appear in recent months deals with an entirely different phase of their interest. *The Arts of the Japanese Sword* by B. W. Robinson (Charles E. Tuttle Company, \$10.00) is a fine basic work dealing with all phases of Japanese sword manufacture and decoration. In 1958 the Tuttle Company published Yumoto's *Samurai Sword*, a basic work for American and European collectors. The present volume offers much more information for those who have mastered the basic data. The author, a well-known authority on Japanese arms and armor, is an assistant keeper in the Department of Metalwork of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. His *Primer of Japanese Sword Blades* has

long been out of print and now commands very high prices when a used copy can be found. The present book contains much of the same information but also expands to present detailed data on the tsubas, scabbards, and other mountings of the sword, many of which have become the subject for specialized collections themselves. There are 100 halftone plates, most containing several photographs, 4 color plates, and numerous line drawings which help greatly in understanding the technicalities of the presentation as well as illustrating the esthetics of the subject. Lists of makers and tables of marks and Japanese characters help to make it a definitive handbook for both the beginner and the advanced collector.

★ ★ ★

In the current spate of Civil War books there have been numerous reprints of well-known journals and diaries. It is a rare exception, however, when a new and contemporary account of more than passing interest appears. Such an exception is *The Valiant Hours*, edited by Colonel W. S. Nye from the diary and journals of Thomas Francis Galwey (The Stackpole Company, \$4.95). Galwey served with the 8th Ohio, enlisting as a private and rising to first lieutenant at the age of 17 following the battle of Gettysburg. Despite his youth, his comments are pithy, and there are a few new insights into soldier practice and soldier language that will delight the enthusiast for such details. In addition, it is a thoroughly pleasant book to read.

★ ★ ★

The significant number of veterans of the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia will be interested in the publication of a new book by the Thomas Yoseloff Company. *The Regiment that Saved the Capital* by William J. Roehrenbeck (\$5.95) details the 46 days that this famous regiment served as a unit during the opening weeks of the Civil War. Thereafter individual members of the organization entered the Federal Service, some of them serving with the utmost distinction. It is an entertaining account, and an interesting addition to the growing roll of regimental histories.

★ ★ ★

Undoubtedly the publication which real students of the Civil War will rate of the greatest importance, however, is part II of COMPANY Fellow C. E. Dornbusch's checklist of *Regimental Publications*

& *Personal Narratives of the Civil War*. This installment of 73 pages, which may be obtained from the New York Public Library for \$2.50, covers New York troops. The total checklist of seven parts will cover all the northern states and will be a "must" for any student of the conflict. When this gigantic task is completed, it is sincerely hoped that the compiler can be persuaded to turn his tremendous bibliographic talent towards the fighting units of the Confederacy.

★ ★ ★

A book just published in London on the battle of Culloden and its aftermath should find a welcome place in the library of the many members interested in Scottish military annals. The author, John Prebble, has done a masterful job of turning contemporary records of the '45 into an integrated story with a fine feel for military detail of weapons, music, uniforms, tactics—but most of all—of the men who fought the battle on both sides. The book, which takes its name from the battle, *Culloden* (Secker & Warburg, 30s), is being distributed in this country by Pantheon Books and should sell for about \$4.50. At that price it is a bargain, for it is military history at its narrative best; if the book were footnoted it would undoubtedly become a reference classic. As it is, it is a corking good story told accurately and well.

★ ★ ★

COMPANY Members interested in naval history should take note of a group of pamphlets issued by the Naval History Division of the Navy Department. *United States Naval History, Naval Biography, Naval Strategy and Tactics: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography* may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 15 cents, and is more than a beginning bibliography for the student of our Navy's history. *A Brief Guide to U.S. Naval History Sources in the Washington, D. C. Area* will be found useful in directing the student to the several archival deposits in and near Washington. Of value to the curator of ship, unit, or other small museum is *Historic and Scientific Displays in Naval Ships and Stations*. It gives helpful guides for establishing and managing a small museum and in setting up displays. An appendix on the care and cleaning of acquisitions should prove useful to any collector. A bibliography on museology completes the pam-

phlet. *Naval Honors to George Washington* recounts the origin and continuance of honors rendered by passing men-of-war to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon. The last three pamphlets do not bear indicia of GPO sale so presumably are obtainable only through the Naval History Division.

\* \* \*

Students of our western Army's history will welcome a book just published by the University of Oklahoma Press, the first full-length biography of General Stephen Watts Kearny. Long a neglected figure of our military past, his accomplishments of 36 years of service were obscured by his court martial of Fremont and the enmity it earned then and since from champions of the "Pathfinder." The author, Dwight L. Clarke, has written a well documented story, obviously the result of extensive research, much of it in primary source material. A good many of the errors so generously spread through books written on the early West have been detected and corrected. Kearny emerges from unwarranted obscurity as a heroic figure both as a soldier and a servant of his country. Written in a readable, workmanlike style without unnecessary flourish or misleading emphasis,

*Stephen Watts Kearny: Soldier of the West* (\$5.95) is a first-rank reference work, one that should be read by anyone interested in western Americana of the Mexican War and the years preceding it.

\* \* \*

Member Harold B. Simpson has written and published an entertaining and useful account of some of the more famous personal quarrels and feuds among officers of the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. Entitled *Brawling Brass, North and South*, it is a paper bound booklet of 78 pages. In it are well-written histories of all of the more famous disputes on both sides including those between Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill, George Meade and Daniel Sickles, John Pope and Fitz-John Porter, Philip Sheridan and G. K. Warren, Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Hood, and R. E. Lee and James Longstreet. Although the accounts are undocumented, there are a bibliography and an index which help the volume to serve as a useful quick reference for these important clashes of personalities. Copies may be obtained through Member Simpson, Colonel, USAF, Hq. 12th Airforce, Waco, Texas for \$1.50 each. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies.

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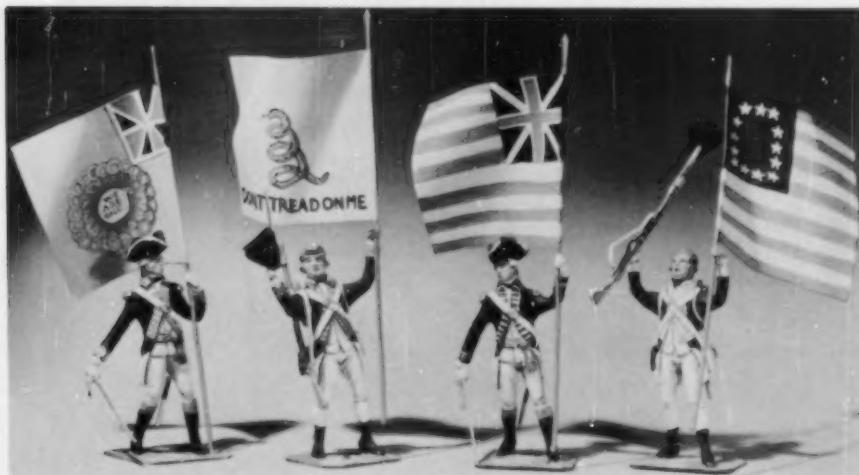
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In June 1961, we shall have available Volume 3 of C. C. P. Lawson's *History of the Uniforms of the British Army*. We shall also republish Volumes 1 and 2, now long out of print, of this invaluable military classic.



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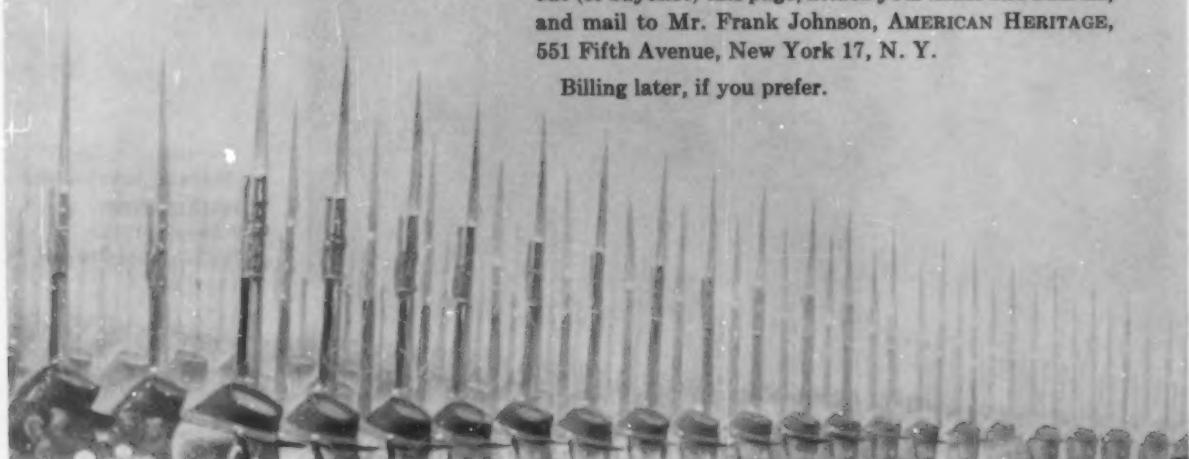
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Billing later, if you prefer.



## COMPANY BEQUESTS

There have been inquiries about the form of bequests to the Company by members planning to make their wills, who are aware of the necessity of strengthening the Company's financial condition which the Company needs to achieve the educational and patriotic ends for which it was organized and which are the basic reasons for its recognition as a tax-exempt corporation by the United States Treasury Department. A simple form of bequest which may be incorporated in a will reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, to THE COMPANY OF MILITARY COLLECTORS & HISTORIANS, a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, with an office at 77 Barnes Street, Providence, Rhode Island."

However, the form of the bequest should always be discussed with the attorney of the member and is subject to his suggestions to make it accord with the laws of the particular state within which the member resides.

\* \* \* \* \*

A great many members who would probably like to make such a bequest, do not feel able to do this because the paramount needs of their immediate family will require their entire estate. Frequently, however, we overlook the dread possibility in this age of speed that an entire family may be killed in the same accident. There is a trend among testators to recognize this possibility and to take the opportunity to make bequests to various charities and educational institutions on the condition that their immediate family predeceases them or dies in the same accident or calamity. When the various members of the Company contemplate making a will - a prudent step which every person should take - it is suggested that they consider this possibility and if they see fit, that they include the Company among those institutions to which they make such contingent bequests.



THE COMPANY BULLETIN BOARD  
WINTER 1961

WANTED: World War I helmet with 30th Division (Old Hickory) insignia painted on front. Write: Lee A. Wallace, Jr., 5224 - 8th Road, South, Apt. #1, Arlington 4, Virginia

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Incomplete copy of the original Kredel-Todd book "Soldiers of the American Army 1775-1941." Two of the 24 hand colored plates have been removed. Will sell copy for \$1 a plate or \$22 A.O.N. Will consider swap for other American military art. Write: Peter A. Datello, 9 Garden Place, Baldwin, New York.

WANTED: All numbers of first eight volumes of "Military Collector and Historian." Write: Ernst Apfel, 316 E. 49th Street, New York 17, New York.

WANTED: Photograph or drawing of Quincy Adams Gillmore medal struck about 1865 and issued to Union forces engaged in 1863 attack on Morris Island, So. Carolina. Write: James F. Harding, 604 Truman Circle, S. W., Vienna, Virginia.

OFFICIAL: PLEASE REMEMBER TO SEND CHANGES OF ADDRESS TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.

FOR SALE: Company Plates to be sold as a collection. Eight years - 1954 through 1961 - complete. Valued at \$720 - make best offer. Prints from #81 through #200. Write: Jesse L. Lasky, Jr., 1125 S. Crescent Heights Blvd., Los Angeles 35, California

FOR SALE: Hand colored prints by Eugene Lelievre. Size approx. 10" x 13". Series includes American Revolution, Civil War, Indian Wars, Napoleonic period (French, British, German troops); 2nd Empire. Price \$3 each or any 4 for \$10. Write: Capt. J.C. Tily, 615 Oxford Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Penna. for complete list.

WANTED: MUIA plates Nos. 97, 102, 105, 112 and 117. Write: T. E. de Disse, Order Librarian, U. S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Maryland.

WANTED: Members to attend 12th Annual Meeting of CMCH - 4-5-6 May 1962 - Parker House, Boston, Mass. As usual, there will be a Flea Market and space for exhibits. If you failed to receive information and registration forms write: George A. Parker, Chairman, 619 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE BULLETIN BOARD is a free service to Company Members. It carries items of official business and Members' personal ads and queries in our field of interest. Commercial ads are not carried in CBB---MC&H Journal carries such ads on a fee basis.

TO ADVERTISE:

1. Type or print each item on a separate sheet.
2. Each ad run on a one-time basis. New requests must be made for subsequent insertions.
3. Deadline for Spring issue: March 23, 1962.
4. Send ad to: Mrs. James F. Harding, Editor  
604 Truman Circle, S. W.  
Vienna, Virginia
5. The Bulletin Board Editor may edit ads to fit space or Company policy.
6. The Company accepts no responsibility for personal ads.

WANTED: The following original box or belt plates: AVC, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Maryland, round Ohio with state seal, Georgia. Write: Floyd W. McRae, Jr., 15 Peachtree Pl., N. W., Atlanta 9, Georgia.

FOR SALE: Miller's Photographic History of the Civil War. Ten volumes, complete. Covers worn, otherwise perfect. \$25. Detaillé's "Types et Uniformes L'Armée Française" - cover soiled and worn - Inside perfect. \$45. Write: William T. McGowan, Jr., 16 N. Cambridge St., Malverne, New York.

EXCHANGE: Near mint copy of Lefferts' classic on the uniforms of the American Revolution. Will exchange for American Colonial or Revolutionary War uniform. Not for sale or exchange for other items. Write: Maj. C. West, The Chimneys, Box 1028 Ridgefield Road, Wilton, Conn.

WANTED: Usual, unusual and experimental models of all steel helmets used by all nations in the period World War I to the present. Write: Harry Wandrus, 3007 - 34th Street, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

WANTED: Maine marked firearms of all kinds and information pertaining thereto including correspondence from owners of such arms. Write: Dwight B. Demeritt, Jr., 50 Remsen St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

WANTED: Anything at all, especially information, dealing with Commodore Robert Field Stockton, USN; his ship, the first U.S. Steam Sloop Princeton; and especially the large naval gun he designed and had built and which subsequently exploded (The Peacemaker); all during the 1840s. Write: Jack P. Stockton, III, 311 Paulison Ave., Passaic, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: Ward's "Delaware Continentals, 1776-83" - \$15; "Memoirs of Maj. Gen. Wm. Heath" - \$8; F. V. Greene, "Gen. Greene" - \$8; Balch's "French in America," Vol. I - \$6; Baker's "Itinerary of Washington" - \$6; "Orderly Book of 4th New York Regt., 1778-80" - \$10; Reprint "Orderly Book of Penna. State Regt., 1777" wrappers, some wear - \$2. Write: T Sgt. A. W. Haarmann, 1121 Suppron, Box 973, Ft. Myer, Arlington 8, Virginia.

FOR SALE: A group of Courtenay dismounted knights and some other famous maker figures at reasonable prices. Write: William T. McGowan, Jr., 16 N. Cambridge St., Malverne, New York.

FOR SALE: Confederate Fayette Conversion Johnson pistol, good condition, authenticated by leading authorities, \$300. Complete Harper's Weekly bound editions 1861 through 1865 for \$400. 135 CW documents, 107 Pa. Vols. - \$130. Rare CW Union Artillery frock coat, worn and needs 3 buttons, \$75. Write: Robert A. Huff, 5 Cook Lane, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED: Hicks' "Notes on French Ordnance." Also, Springfield flintlocks. Write: Robert A. Eflandson, 501 Brook ...ad, Baltimore 4, Maryland.

WANTED: Red Chinese battle flag or regimental banner. Heavy US Ordnance. Write: Britt Brown, Box 820, Wichita, Kansas.

WANTED: Information on Sharps and Hankins manufacturing company, data on any unusual arms by this manufacturer, especially the 19" bbl. carbine with sling ring and carbine with wooden forearm. Would also like to obtain labeled box of 52 cabl. S&H rimfire cartridges. Either purchase or borrow full or empty box or obtain clear photo of label. Write: J. Richard Salzer, 30 Dudley St., Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Small collection of German and Nazi WW II items; military equipment, decorations and awards; Nazi party relics, research material, misc. items. Send name and address for list. Write: Jeff Schroter, 1933 North Edgemont St., Los Angeles 27, California.

WANTED: American military medals. Mexican War - 1846; Civil War medals of all types issued by states and organizations for Civil War service. Indian wars; Dewey medal. All Marine Corps medals. Marine Corps Commando dagger. Write: George Menegaux, 1370 University Ave., Bronx 52, New York.

WANTED: US Cavalry McClellan Saddle 1861-1890 complete. Model 1874 saddle bags. Orig. CW trousers. Fine CW Cavalry and light Artillery sabre. Cavalry uniforms 1870-1890. Write: D. A. Heckaman, 2028 N. Green Rd., Cleveland 21, Ohio.

WANTED: Copy, in any condition, of Sir Jas. Emerson Tennent's "Story of the Guns" published London, 1864. Write: Harry K. McEvoy, Jr., 2110 Tremont Blvd., N.W., Grand Rapids 4, Mich.

WANTED: Field uniforms and equipment from World War II to present which was issued to enlisted personnel from the following: USSR, France, Italy and Japan. Interested in obtaining steel field helmets 1915 to present from: Spain, Portugal, East Germany, Holland, South American and Rumania. Write: Capt. William J. Thompson 069386 Penna. State University, University Park, Penna.

WANTED: Filipino bolos, barongs, tali-bongs, and Moro kris. Write: Capt. Eugene F. Ganley, AGC, 4519 Mayfield Dr., Annandale, Virginia.

WANTED: Will pay \$20 each for Company plates #3, 7, 14, 32 and 35. Any condition will be considered. Write: W.F. McLaughlin, 950 Eastwood Drive, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

SALE: Company plates #81-191 and Company bulletins 1954 to date. Write: Carl A. Nissen, Jr., 2420 Zollinger Road, Columbus 21, Ohio.

TRADE: 12-pdr. Mountain Howitzer tube. Excellent condition. Marked: "C.A.& Co. (Cyrus Alger & Co., Boston), 1870, 227 lbs., No. 1718." One of the last of these guns cast in US. Will trade with suitable cash allowance, for bronze or iron CW gun tube, Napoleon preferred. Write: James C. Hazlett, M.D., 7 Echo Point, Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED: MUIA CW plates #3, 10, 11, 43, 48, 60, 67, 80, 96, 127, 163. Buy or trade. Also want actual or 54 mm measurements for CW supply wagon, battery wagon, traveling forge, mortar wagon, and CW ambulances - Union or Confederate. Need infor on any and all Zouave Regts., CW, Union or Confederate. Write: Richard J. Podsiadlo, 62 Klein St., Rochester 21, New York.

TRADE: British Military Uniforms, 8 prints of British Cavalry officers (c. 1830), bound; for Company plates #57, 58, 59, 61 and 62 or best offer including #57. Also, want "Mims" figures. Buy or trade. Write: T. A. Lewis, 44 West Main St., Lancaster, New York.

TRADE: Complete military record (copied), including correspondence, orders, letters, etc. of Maj. Marcus Albert Reno, 7th Cav., covering years 1857-1885 (including correspondence, etc., on his part in the battle of Little Big Horn River, 25 June 1876). Record typed from originals and arranged in chronological order. Want Company plates. Write: Capt. Eugene F. Ganley, AGC, 4519 Mayfield Dr., Annandale, Va.

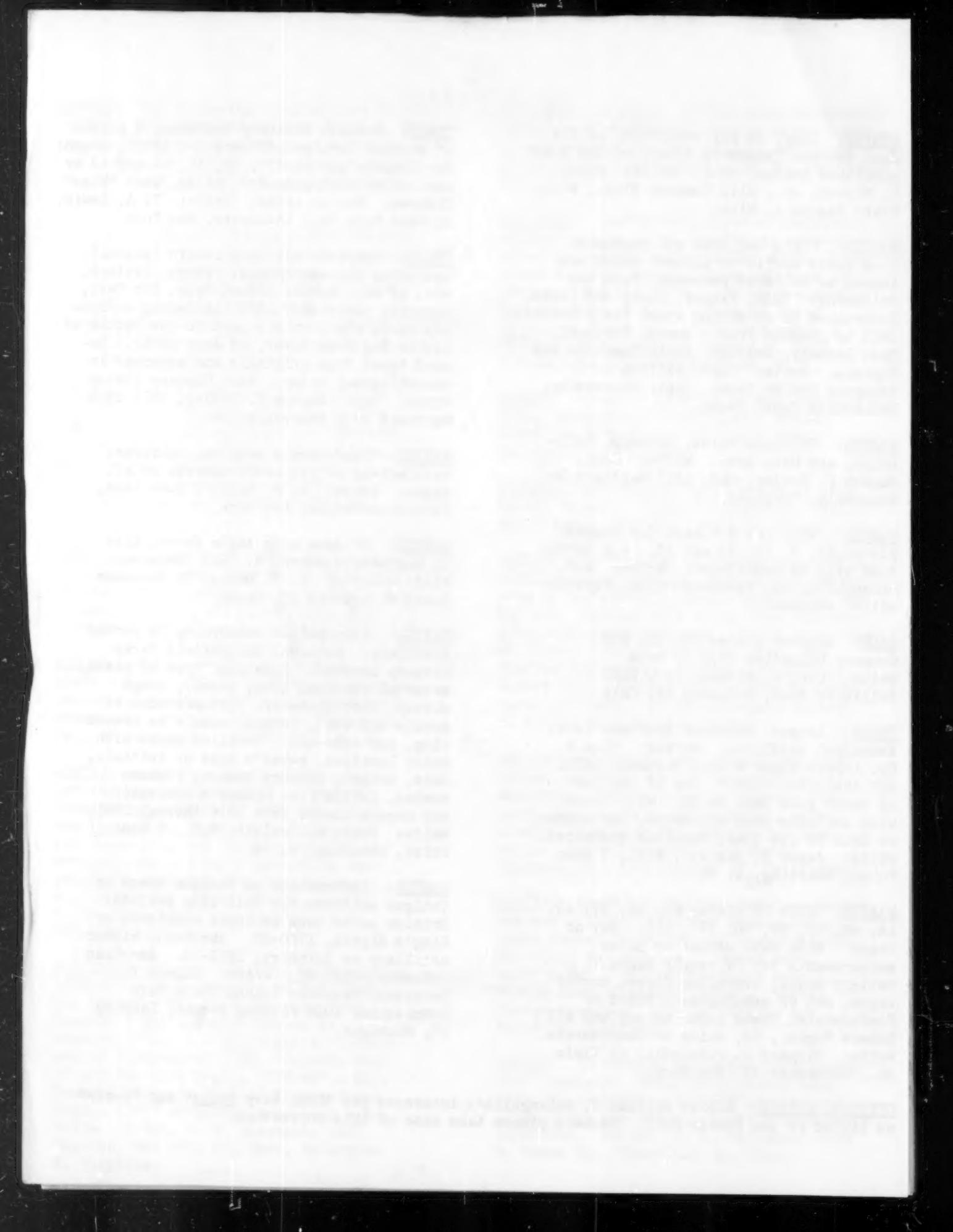
WANTED: Confederate weapons, uniforms, battlefield relics and documents of all types. Write: R. A. Huff, 5 Cook Lane, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

WANTED: CW drum with eagle decor, also US Engineer's sword, M. 1840 (Peterson #128). Write: R. V. Davis, 75 Bowstone Road, Pittsburgh 35, Penna.

WANTED: Information concerning CW period artillery. National Battlefield Parks already covered. Location, type of piece, material (bronze, iron, steel), rough sketch, bore diameter, circumference at muzzle and vent, length, muzzle to breech ring, and over-all. Detailed marks with exact location, maker's name or initials, date, weight, foundry number, rimbase number, initials or Ordnance inspector. Any muzzle loader from 1836 through 1865. Write: James C. Hazlett, M.D., 7 Echo Point, Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED: Information on fatigue dress or fatigue uniforms for following periods: British units such as Royal Americans or King's Eighth, 1760-80. American, either artillery or infantry, 1812-15. American infantry, 1880-85. Write: Eugene T. Petersen, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, 1008 Fitting Avenue, Lansing 17, Michigan.

OFFICIAL NOTICE: Member William F. McLaughlin's interests are "1851 Navy Colts" not "coats" as listed in the Muster Roll. Members please take note of this correction.



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